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HOBART - INDIANA

HOBART

HISTORY

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**Souvenir Program
and History**

Souvenir Program and History

Issued in Commemoration
of the

Centennial Anniversary

OF

Hobart, Indiana

Organized in 1847

Homecoming and Pageant

July 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1947

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PROGRAM AND CAST

PROLOGUE—

To the roll of drums and martial music, with flag bearers, and the red, white and blue prologue ensemble, we present the Queens of the Hobart Centennial Celebration, with their attendants and honored guests—

Coronation Ceremony at premiere performance.

Address of Welcome—"Miss Hobart".....(name)

The Pageant Story

Pre-Settlement Period

Episode 1. The Indian—1650

As early as 1650 French Fur Traders enroute from old Fort St. Louis visited this region. Here they found tribes of Indians known as Pottawatomies. In this hunters' paradise the Indians had many furs to trade.

We turn the pages of history to a scene in the early days of first contacts of the white man with the Indian.

Episode 2. Jesuit Missionaries—1674

Ill and suffering, carried by Indian bearers, Father Marquette, a Jesuit Priest and Missionary, came through this area. He was returning from Koskaskia where he preached to the Indians. Accompanied by Jacques Largilliers, a Jesuit 'Donne', he was on his way to St. Ignace at Mackinac. The land had been claimed for France.

INTERLUDE—Prisoners from the Fort Dearborn Massacre—August 15, 1812—

Bitter enmity between Indians and white men resulted in a bloody massacre at Fort Dearborn. Lieutenant Helm, soldier Dawson, Mrs. Rebecca Heald and pioneer settler captives were brought by the Indians through what is now Lake County, and held as Hostages in treaty parleys at Fort Detroit.

Episode 3. Preliminary Negotiations to the Chicago Great Council—1835—

Important Chiefs hold council with their men and a U. S. Scout discussing the terms of the proposed treaty.

Colonel Pepper discussed the terms with William Caldwell (Sauganash), Alexander Robinson (Chu-Chu-Bing-Way), Shaubena Pakagon, Old Wee-Saw, Ex-Cu-Pucky and Ben Ack and warriors.

Later at the Council in Chicago the Chiefs of the Pottawatomies, Miamies, Ottawas, Sauk and Fox tribes agreed to leave their lands east of the Mississippi River for five million acres west of that river.

The Settlement Period

Episode 4. First Pioneers—1836

First settlers here were Joseph and Melvina Mundell, Ann and Samuel Sigler, William and Elmira Hurst together with other members of the three families. They came in covered wagons and in this place cast their lot and made their homes. Appearing in the scene are direct descendants of the first pioneers.

Episode 5. The Beginning of Hobart—1849

Hobart was surveyed and laid out by George Earle, a builder from Falworth, England who had moved to Liverpool in Indiana, and had bought the town and large sections around it. We see the town of Hobart being laid out. Among other families here were the Bissells, Wheelers, Murrays, Colburns, Dentons, Kerseys and Spencers.

Episode 6. Progress and Growth—

An Early School—1850

A matter of vital interest to the early settlers was the education of their children—in an old time school with Edward Morse, the stern teacher, the pioneer children are exposed to "Readin'," "Writin'" and "Rithmetic."

Other early teachers were Miss Joy and Henry Keru. By 1858 four schools had been built in Hobart Township.

Episode 7. Progress in Transportation—

The Stage Coach—1852

Hobart was a stage coach station on the Chicago-New York and Michigan City Road. The coaches bringing passengers and the mail stopped at Lewis Hammond's tavern where fresh horses were waiting. Zera Calhoun and Oscar Colburn were famous coachmen—George Dippich was a well-known driver. The mail man from Crown Point was William Ross. During this colorful period, the stage coach was an important step forward in transportation.

Episode 8.—The Coming of the Railroad—1858

The coming of the railroad was another step in the march of progress. In 1852 the New Albany and Salem Railroad, later known as the Michigan Central, was built to Lake Station. The round house and shops of the railroad were located here. The Joliet and Northern, built later, added to the railroad facilities of the town. During the Civil War it was a great shopping center. Produce, transported through Hobart, to the railroad greatly increased business and added to the prosperity of the town.

PROGRAM AND CAST—Continued

Episode 9.—The Storm Clouds of Civil War—1861

When Fort Sumper fell, Abraham Lincoln issued a call to arms. War meetings were held to recruit volunteers all over the county. Hobart young men responded to the call and filled many quotas called for during the war.

INTERLUDE—A LAST FAREWELL SOCIAL GATHERING BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN GO OFF TO WAR"

Episode 10. An Early Church—1869

The Augustana Lutheran Church was the first church organization to build a church edifice.

The Hobart circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1866.

Here we see a typical old time church service.

Interest in National Affairs

Episode 11. The Cleveland and Harrison Campaign of 1888

Here was a rousing political meeting of the time, demonstrating keen interest in National political affairs.

Speeches, excitement, a torchlight parade led by "Our Boys Band."

Episode 12. The Brickyard—An Important Industry—1889

Started in 1887 and operated by W. B. Owen, the brickyard soon was making "terra cotta lumber." Bricks and terra cotta lumber were shipped all over the United States. The Owens Hollow Porous Clay Tile Works and Kulage Brick and Tile Works were the principal industries of Hobart.

Episode 13. A 4th of July Celebration in the Gay 90's—1896

The Fourth of July celebration of 1896 was under the auspices of the Woman's Reading Clubs. With the saloons closed on Holidays and Sundays by the Nickleson Law, it was feared that with no contributions from the saloon keepers there would be no celebration.

The women promised the town a celebration worthy of the great day. A fine crowd assembled, there was a picnic in the grove, there were games and fun for all, Mrs. W. B. Owen, Sr. gave an address of welcome, Miss Fanny Nash led the singing, Rev. Mrs. Shearer led in prayer and Mrs. Helen Cougar gave a speech, an hour and a half long. It was all pronounced a decided success.

INTERLUDE—THE TURN OF THE CENTURY—THE AUTO AGE COMES IN—

Episode 14. City Government Formed—1921

The first meeting of the Council and Officers of Hobart's newly formed City Government.

In the scene are several of the original members of their descendants.

Episode 15.—The Hobart Band—Then and Now

- (a) As it was in the beginning
- (b) As it is, having won National acclaim

Episode 16.—Conflict

- (a) World War I—The World Safe for Democracy?
- (b) World War II—A Global Struggle to Preserve Our Way of Life.

Episode 17. Grand Finale Spectacle—Entire Cast

"A Panorama of Past Achievements"

— Tableau —

"VISION OF THE FUTURE"

— Our National Anthem —

Spectators are requested to remain in their seats until after the singing of the National Anthem and during the fireworks display which immediately follows the spectacle.

Early History of Hobart

A SHORT HISTORY OF HOBART, INDIANA

When the great ice cap retreated toward the polar regions, it gouged out five great lakes. Here on the northern shores of one of these lakes—Lake Michigan—some eight miles inland it pushed up a ridge of land. This ridge separates the Mississippi Valley from the St. Lawrence Basin. It also evenly divides the six principal streams of Lake County—causing the Calumet, our own Deep River, and Turkey Creek to flow into Lake Michigan, and West, Cedar and Eagle Creeks to flow into the Kankakee and eventually into the Mississippi River. It is upon this almost imperceptible ridge that much of Hobart is built.

The white man found this region "rather low." In most parts it was level, well-watered, and in parts well-wooded, in other parts open broad prairie and level marshes, fifty-five miles in width from east to west and averaging about sixty miles from north to south. The northeastern part of the country was heavily timbered and along Lake Michigan grew pine and cedar of which there was a heavy growth covering the area now occupied by Hobart. Native fruits such as huckleberries, cranberries, wintergreen berries, red and yellow cherries, crabapples, strawberries and grapes grew in abundance. Walnut, black and white, hickory, hazel and beechnuts were plentiful. LaSalle's expedition in 1582 reported that they had captured buffaloes in the marshes. It was a hunter's paradise with elk and deer and such valuable fur-bearing animals as beaver, otter, mink, raccoon, and muskrats in great numbers. Of fowl there were wild turkeys, prairie chickens, partridges, quails, and wild pigeons. To quote Timmothy Ball, Lake County's first and most distinguished historian, who wrote "To realize the immense number of pigeons that were here each August, one would need to see them almost darkening the sky, and hear the sweep of their wings, and see them rapidly gathering the acorns from the oak trees, and again covering large areas of the stubble of the grain fields, constantly in motion, as they picked up the scattered grains of wheat and oats."

1674 to 1800

Water fowls such as wild geese, loons, swan, coots, ducks of many species and plovers were equally plentiful. The rivers and lakes were well-stocked with pike, black bass, rock bass, and sunfish. In fact this whole region was a hunter's paradise even as late as 1898 when it was described as a "Sportsman's paradise."

Our history is a part of the whole region known as the Calumet and begins with the reports of Father Marquette and Joliet in 1674 and those of LaSalle, Father Hennipen and Tonti in 1681. The whole region was claimed for France and remained under the French flag until 1763 when the Treaty of Paris was signed following the French and Indian War.

The Pottawattomie Indians were the tribe occupying the vicinity when the French explorers arrived. The French fur traders in their buckskin leggings and jackets, with red shirts and red sashes were familiar figures along the streams and shores of Lake Michigan.

Following the French fur traders during the period from 1763 to 1783, when the region was under the British, the fur traders were from the Northwestern and Mackinaw Companies that had their headquarters at Mackinac Island. In 1774 the British Parliament passed the Quebec Act which extended the jurisdiction of the province of Quebec to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, an area including Indiana.

During the period from 1775 to 1781 the colonists were occupied with the conduct of the war against the Mother Country, Great Britain. In January 1781 a small band of Spanish soldiers from St. Louis crossed Illinois and Northern Indiana to capture Fort St. Joseph near Niles, Michigan. The Spaniards held the fort for

one day when it was retaken and they retreated and returned to St. Louis. A flint-lock musket of Spanish make has been found on the bank of Deep River near Ainsworth Road where it had been buried for almost a hundred and fifty years.

In 1800 Indiana became a territory as provided by the Ordinance of 1787 for the Northwest Territory. After the close of the War of 1812 the population of Indiana increased rapidly and in December 1816 it was admitted into the Union. The Ordinance of 1787 prescribed that the northern boundary should be through the tip of Lake Michigan. This boundary line was protested and Congress recognizing the justice of the protests drew the northern boundary line ten miles further north.

Last of the Pottawattomies

All the land in Lake County was acquired by treaties with the Pottawattomies. In August 1835 the chiefs of the Pottawattomies with their warriors met with the United States Commissioners in the last council held at Chicago. The chiefs agreed at this council to give up five million acres of land in Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana and to go west of the Mississippi River to a tract of similar size. Following this council, the Indians started their slow march westward led by their chiefs—Shaubena, Pokagon, Sauganash (William Caldwell), Chee-Chee-Bing-Way (Alexander Robinson), Ben Ack, Old-Wee-Saw, Ex-Cu-Pucky, Match-Kee, and many others.

Certain sections of Lake County were deeded by letters of Patent from the United States government to certain chiefs of the Pottawattomies. One of these grants was located in Hobart and included the area lying south of Cleveland Avenue, north of 10th Street, west of Hobart Street, if extended, and east of Lake Park Avenue. This area was granted to Chief Ben-Ack. Other grants in Hobart and its vicinity were made to Chiefs Old-Wee-Saw, Ex-Cu-Pucky, Match-Kee, and Pokagon. Such grants were known as "Indian Floats." The land so granted was sold by the Indians to the settlers at a price of \$1.25 per acre.

Liverpool and George Earle

Before Hobart was established a town was earlier located in its vicinity that gave promise of being a thriving western city. This town was Liverpool, part of which now lies within the corporate limits of Hobart. In 1835, three men, two from Philadelphia—John C. Davis and Henry Frederickson, and John B. Chapman described as a "western man," obtained an Indian float in the vicinity of Deep River. The land was favorably located at the head of navigation of the Calumet River where Deep River joins the Calumet. The region was covered with a heavy growth of timber which interested Davis, who was a builder. A survey of the land was made by Newton K. Smith and registered on January 30, 1836. The plot shows 455 lots with 141 lots on the north side of Deep River and the rest on the south side. Early in 1836 the lots were put up for sale and in three days lots were sold to the amount of \$16,000. Davis returned to Philadelphia and interested his associates, George Earle and others, in his prospect. George Earle was a builder from Falmouth, England, who was at the time building in Philadelphia. In 1836 George Earle moved to Liverpool and bought the town and large sections of the country around it. In 1837 the stage lines from Michigan City to Joliet and from Detroit to Chicago passed through it. In 1837 the Pottawattomies passed through Liverpool on their way to their reservations. In 1839 the court house for the county was located at Liverpool. There was considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the rest of the county and the Commissioners allocated a new site for the court house at Crown Point. George Earle was appointed County Agent. Though the court house had been constructed

at Liverpool, the building was sold and floated down the Calumet River to Blue Island. George Earle and his family continued to live at Liverpool.

As has been already mentioned, the region was covered with heavy growth of timber, especially pine and cedar, much of which went into the paving of Lake Street in Chicago. Boats carried this lumber with grain from Liverpool down the Calumet River to Chicago. An incident described in 1873 by Timothy Ball, "Northern Indiana's most distinguished historian" deserves to be quoted: "In our earlier years, when Chicago was beginning to grow, and builders wanted pine timber, the report reached the county officers that a party of their men were stealing some valuable trees among the sand hills." It seems that a considerable posse was formed with the military company in charge of Captain Joseph P. Smith of Crown Point in command. The party had dinner at Liverpool with George Earle and later in the day "proceeded with great caution, with drum and fife sounding (and, probably colors flying, for how could the military march without) to the place where the trespass was committed." Needless to say, they did not catch the thieves and the party returned to Crown Point "laureless."

First Settlers

In 1836, at the time George Earle was promoting Liverpool, a group of three related families arrived in covered wagons to settle in what is now Hobart. They were the families of Samuel and Ann Sigler, Elmira and William Hurst, and Joseph and Melvina Mundell. The Siglers settled at the intersection of Liverpool and Ridge Roads, the Mundell family settled at Ridge Road near Wisconsin Street, and the Hursts established themselves a mile south of the Sigler claim.

Hobart Founded

In 1845, when George Earle saw that Liverpool could not be developed into a town, he turned his attention to a new location five miles southeast on Deep River. Here he built a dam across Deep River and then constructed a saw-mill in 1846. The saw-mill was immediately followed by the construction of a grist mill which is still standing. In 1847 Earle moved his family from Liverpool into a log house at Hobart. As George Earle was the postmaster at Liverpool where he moved in 1847, the postoffice was moved to Hobart.

About 1846 or 1847, Daniel Taylor also built a store in Hobart and traded in the produce of the region. The Indians traded in hides, game, berries, and wild rice. The farmers brought in their game and grain which Taylor stored in a small granary which he had built on Deep River near the present crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The problem of transporting the produce to Chicago, the nearest market, was the most difficult one to be solved by the trader. At first they tried canal and flat boats but found them too slow. A trip sometimes requiring as much as three weeks. The last resort was to travel by wagon over indescribable roads.

In 1848 George Earle laid out the plat of his new town lots. The plat was signed and recorded by Earle May 3, 1849. The description as given by Earle reads as follows: "Begin at a stake at the corner of Lewis Hammond's tavern house, and thence through Main Street south 31 degrees east to the end of said street, and from thence on the line of the lots east 31 degrees north to the east side of East Street, and from thence north 31 degrees west to the end of said Center Street—being laid out in town lots and fractional town lots and numbered and their respective dimensions as per plat herewith annexed. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this May 3, 1849. George Earle." The town was named Hobart—in memory of a brother who had gone to Australia.

Starting in the late 1840's the stage coaches made regular trips through Hobart on the Chicago-New York (Old Ridge Road) and the Michigan City Road to Crown Point. Part of the Michigan City Road was of plank which was found to be highly unsatisfactory. The coaches were pulled by four horse teams. When the coaches approached the outskirts of the towns, the

coachmen would blow warnings on the coachman horns. They stopped at Lewis Hammond's tavern where fresh horses were waiting for them. One of Hobart's coachmen was Zera Colburn.

The first school-house in Hobart and the township was built in 1845 on Center Street on the site now occupied by the Masonic Temple. Edward Morse was the first teacher at this school. Other early teachers were Mrs. Joy and Henry Kern. By 1853, four schools had been built in Hobart Township. One at Lake Station, one at the junction of Cleveland and Hobart Road, and the other, two and one-half miles west of town.

The federal census of 1850 showed Hobart Township as having a population of 240 persons from 48 family groups. Of this number 26 were attending the schools.

In 1850 Henry Smith came to Hobart and purchased Daniel Sigler's store. Smith had previously been associated with George Earle at Liverpool in the saw-mill business. He had attained a reputation for his canal boats which he built at the rate of two a year in his business at Liverpool. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he volunteered as a scout and served in this capacity in the United States Army in Mexico. His courageous conduct attracted the attention of General Zachary Taylor, who had him transferred to General John C. Fremont's command. He went to California, with the army under Fremont, and stayed until 1850. In 1852 his son, George Henry, was born in a house that stood on the site now occupied by the First Methodist church. George Henry Smith was Hobart's first native-born son. The first native-born daughter is stated to have been Celeste Hurst Sweeney who was born in 1840.

Dr. H. D. Palmer, who came to Lake County in 1836 and settled near Merrillville, was the doctor that the Hobart pioneers called most frequently. In the federal census of 1850 Dr. Thomas E. Mills was listed as living in Hobart Township.

The first church services were held in the homes and in the school houses. The first Sunday School was organized in 1851 by H. N. Wheeler.

Railroads

In 1852 the New Albany and Salem Railroad, later known as the Michigan Central, was built to Lake Station. Here George Earle established another town. The roundhouse and shops of the railroad were located here. The Joliet Cut-Off or Joliet and Northern was later built thus adding to the railway facilities of the town. During the Civil War it was a great shipping center, increasing business in Hobart, for produce was transported through Hobart to the railroad.

The main business enterprises in Hobart, the saw-mill and the flour-mill, continued under the ownership of George Earle. An advertisement dated 1854, in the possessions of George Earle, reads: "For Sale, Flour and Saw-mill, located at Hobart, Indiana, three miles southwest of Liverpool and four miles northwest of the Hoosiers' Nest on the Chicago-Detroit Stage Coach Road." In 1854, the rights of the mill pond and the grist and saw-mills were sold to William Watkins. In 1857 Watkins deeded the property back to Earle. In 1863, the mills were again sold and this time to John Braun.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway was being built from the east to the west by interested eastern investors. In 1854 the railroad had been constructed as far as Valparaiso when the "money ran out." George Earle arranged to supply the railway ties and finances to continue its construction. In 1855 Earle deeded the depot grounds in Hobart and the "right-of-way" over and across section 32 to the railway. The railroad was completed in 1858 and its completion gave Hobart the distinction of being the first railroad center in Lake County. The construction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad ended the railroad building in Lake county until after the Civil war. This meant that the farm areas around Crown Point and the southern part of the county were without shipping facilities, except at Hobart and Lake Station.



BIRDS EYE VIEW (Date 1904)

Taken from the old water tower at Hobart's old city Light Plant on New Street.



THE OLD MILLS

Either way the produce had to be brought into Hobart which resulted in a great increase in business.

In 1858 George Earle built an art gallery to house the more than three hundred paintings he had painted during his leisure hours. The gallery was located on the land now occupied by St. Bridget's Church. Timothy Ball wrote of this gallery in his "Lake County from 1834 to 1872"; "It is only a collection of its kind in the country, and has been visited by many admirers of the finer arts. It reflects much credit upon the taste of the cultivated and wealthy proprietor of this town."

About 1855 or 1856, Joseph Black established his general store that became known as Black's trading post. He traded in the produce of the area and his other store soon became the center of activities in Hobart. The trading post was located on Main Street where the Postoffice building now stands. The Indians traded berries, hides, game, and wild rice for gold, though they almost invariably exchanged the gold immediately for merchandise. The post became an exchange during the Civil War where families of the soldiers traded. It was the headquarters for hunting supplies and the amount of game exchanged by the hunters that went in payment for their supplies was enormous. In 1860 Joseph Black became the postmaster and his store, the postoffice.

Hobart Almost a County Seat

In 1860 Lake County nearly lost seventy square miles of land. George Earle, who had lost the county seat at Liverpool to Crown Point in 1840, decided to make another try for one in 1860 presumably for Hobart as a county seat. On September 7, 1860, Earle presented a petition, duly signed, in which the petitioners asked that a part of the territory of Lake County be set aside next to Porter County. When the petition was presented at the county commissioners' meeting, only two commissioners were present and as there was a difference of opinion, the petition was laid over. In the meantime, after the petition had been laid aside after another commissioners' meeting, the petition was brought to the attention of the state representative from Lake County, Bartlett Woods. Woods, the acting representative, took action and was instrumental in having the law that authorized such setting off of one county from another changed by the Act of March 1, 1861. When the commissioners met March 6, 1861, the petition was ordered dismissed. Timothy Ball in his *Northwestern Indiana from 1800 to 1900* wrote "Thus ended the effort to form, it was supposed a new county presumably with Hobart for a county seat."

1860 to 1870

When Ft. Sumter fell and President Abraham Lincoln issued the call for arms, war meetings to recruit volunteers were held all over the county. At first the calls were filed by various officers recruiting for companies. Later when it became apparent that the war was going to last for sometime, a county committee was organized, its membership made up of representatives from each community. A Wheeler, D. B. Collings and J. B. Albee represented Hobart. Hobart filled the many quotas called for during the war, but a true showing of her complete enlistment was difficult to make. Many young men went to Chicago to enlist or to Michigan City. More than one hundred and twenty-five graves of Civil War veterans in the local and nearby cemeteries have been located by Hobart Post No. 54 of the American Legion.

The Augustana Lutheran Church was the first church organization in Hobart to build a church edifice. The building was built in 1869. Reverend A. Anderson was reported to have been the first minister and J. E. Mander, A. E. Wall, Andrew Peterson, Charles Nelson, Gustave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, and Gustave Isaakson were members at the time. In 1874 a bell was bought for the church—the first church bell in Hobart.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church did not have a church building but met in the school house. The Hobart circuit was established in 1866. From 1865 to 1872, H. B. Wood, Vickers, J. W. Crane, and the Reverend Stafford preached in Hobart.

In 1863 a Sunday School was organized in Hobart by S. Stilwell and W. H. Rifenburg. In 1864 a Sunday School was organized by Mrs. R. C. Wedge and Mrs. Nickerson. The Sunday School movement was new at this time and many were organized by lay people and were known as Union or non-denominational schools. The Sunday School organized by Mrs. Wedge and Mrs. Nickerson was held in the Methodist Church after its completion in 1871.

Louis Wettengel, one of Hobart's first lawyers was elected justice of the peace in 1863. William H. Rifenburg was a justice of the peace from 1864 to 1868. In 1864 and 1865 Rifenburg served as township trustee.

Moses Hull published the Hobart Gazette, the first issue appearing on March 3, 1867.

The McLelland Lodge, 357 F. and A. M., was organized at Wheeler prior to 1866. In order to attend the meetings the members of Hobart used a hand car on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1866 the lodge was moved to Hobart. The charter members were William Decoursey; W. M. Daniels; S. W. Curtis, and P. P. Gordon. First members were William Cogswell, G. W. Bond; Sidney S. Reed; Charles DeFrance; James McAfee, John Matthews; F. Rentz, H. H. Curtis, James Adams; James Halstead; Andrew Walton; J. Black; H. J. Ellis; Andrew Harrison; D. Sanders; I. C. Pinney; W. H. Rifenburg; N. Wright; S. Cantwell; D. B. Collings; J. G. Earle; W. W. Pierce; J. W. Arnold; F. D. Bowen; William Devonshire; N. H. Ferrin; L. Ames; M. Bullock; M. Shinnebarger; and J. E. Bowers.

Earle Lodge, I. O. O. F. number 333 was organized July 29, 1869. The charter members were J. S. Meister, P. P. Gordon, M. M. Robinson, W. Lyne, John G. Earle, M. Hull, T. J. Strong, and William Devonshire. Other members were William H. Rifenburg, J. M. Whitmore, M. W. Jory, William Scholler, Z. Collman, R. Randham, F. Kleeson, J. A. Brown, E. B. Roper, A. Ammerman, S. S. Foster, H. Chester, and F. Selfton. In 1872 the lodge was listed as owning property valued at \$1000.00.

The Hobart House was built about 1867 by Edward Roper. It was one of the most pretentious hotels in Hobart. This hotel, the best in Lake County, was three stories high. On a high basement with a wide stairway leading to a veranda, the whole building towered over the town. In the ballroom on the third floor were held many of Hobart's social functions.

1870 to 1880

In 1871 Hobart had 95 families. Its business establishments included one large flouring mill, four dry goods stores, one hardware, one drug store, one furniture, one for agricultural implements, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one shoe store, three shoemakers shops, one millinery, one livery stable three hotels, a harness shop, a cooper's shop and a bakery. It had one lawyer Louis Wettengel, and three doctors who were P. P. Gordon, Castle and Belcher. The artisans were a millwright, three carpenters, one plasterer and one gardener. There were four dressmakers and this was a period when dressmaking was really a fine art. William Henderson was operating the flouring mill, F. Rentz was a boot and shoe maker, M. W. Jory was a carriage maker, E. Passow and Joseph Black were merchants, Charles Scholler was a blacksmith; A. Stocker an owner of a saloon and George Stocker, a boot and shoemaker. W. H. Rifenburg and Co. were dealers in real estate and the Hobart Real Estate and Building Co. reported its capital as being \$3000.00. E. R. Roper was the proprietor of the Hobart House and M. J. Cook of the Hobart Hotel. J. M. Gordon established a drug store in 1871. In 1872 there were ten brick buildings in Hobart.

The Hobart Literary Society was organized in 1871 with fifty members. The society met every Tuesday evening at the Methodist Church. The McLelland Lodge and the Earle Lodge were still the only fraternal organizations in town. The band association had a membership of fifteen and property valued to \$500.00. Some of the early band members were Edward Belt, Major Cook, Professor Schmidt, George Carpenter, George Bissel, James Ostrander, Otto Coppins and

Philip Roper Sr. The Trotting Park Association had property valued at \$200.

In 1876 Hobart appropriately observed the one-hundredth anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. On July Fourth the celebration began with the firing of Hobart's only cannon at sunrise. In the parade, "Uncle Sam" or "Father Centennial" as he was called by some, was portrayed by Peter Frank, Mrs. Emma Tabbert was the Goddess of Liberty, Mrs. Mary Wood was Justice and these in turn were attended by young ladies representing the states in the Union. The celebrations were held on the "Commons" located south of the Unitarian Church at Fifth Street.

In the "seventies" Hobart was described as having the "air of a city." Its population had reached the five hundred mark. The depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was very busy handling the shipping of farm produce, the products of the brick-yards and the lumber-yards. In 1870 this railroad had a monthly payroll of \$700.00 in Hobart. Brick making was Hobart's largest industry. In 1872 James Guyer established a brick yard where the National Fire Proofing Company is now located. In June 1878 Joseph Nash bought land on "Swede" Avenue as Michigan Avenue was then known, and established a yard. Other yards in operation were the Waterbury and Mills and P. Holmes. These brick yards employed about a hundred workers and had a combined payroll of about \$4000.00. There were four lumber yards in Hobart—the W. H. Rifenburg Planing Mill, the Hobart Manufacturing Company (planing and saw mill), the Hiller Bicken Lumber Yard and the William Guthrie Lumber Yard. N. H. Ferrin operated a bellows or foundry, J. W. Scholl had a hay press and James Partington had a pottery plant.

In 1877 P. J. Kelly started the "Hobart Journal," a paper that he conducted for about two years. In 1879 he sold it to C. D. Savage who sold it to the "Hammond Tribune" in March, 1882. P. B. Towle was the editor and publisher and began to issue the "Hobart Transcript," and "Hammond Times" at the same time. The two papers were really one except for the front page which was printed with news concerning the town it was to be distributed in. In August 1882 the two papers were consolidated under the name of "Times and Transcript."

Churches

The Methodist Church was organized in 1869 with Rev. R. C. Wilkinson. The church was built in 1872 at Fourth and School streets. The inscription on the plate that was placed on the building read: "First M. E. Church, 1871 Trustees—J. T. Stafford, William Lyne, William G. Frank, P. P. Gordon, O. H. Spencer. Building Committee—W. H. Rifenburg, M. Cowlen. Builder—John Warner." When the church was first completed the Union Sunday School organized in 1864 by Mrs. Wedge and Mrs. Nickerson met in it until 1876 when the church was closed for repairs. The Union Sunday School was moved to the Unitarian Church which had recently been completed. The Methodists organized a denominational Sunday School with Mrs. S. K. Rice as superintendent and her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Whitmore, in charge of the infant class. This became a large Sunday School with Mrs. Whitmore's infant class the largest in Lake County. The early superintendents were Mrs. Rice, Abel Wood, Mrs. Whitmore and H. C. Hanon.

Trinity Lutheran Church was organized in 1873, Rev. E. H. Sheips was the pastor. A brick church was built in 1876. In 1900, Rev. E. R. Schuelke was the pastor, and the church had a membership of 650. The brick church on Main Street was built in 1900. In 1874 the German Methodist congregation was organized and a church built on Fifth and Lake streets. In the same year the Sunday School was organized. F. F. Frank was the superintendent with Frederick Hommer as secretary.

In the summer of 1876 a group of evangelists, five men and one woman, held meetings at Ross and a

series of conversions were made. They were non-denominational and conducted their meetings at a number of places in Lake County finally going to Crown Point. Similar meetings were held in Hobart and a congregation was formed. The group was at first called the Union Mission Church. The original leaders separated and the interest in the movement lessened. In Hobart the "Band" church as it was sometimes called became the Congregational Church. The church building was known as the Tabernacle and is now used by the Christian Church.

St. Bridget's Congregation was first established in George Earle's art gallery, which was purchased from Earle. Father Michael O'Reilly, the pastor of St. Paul's Church in Valparaiso, organized the congregation and was the first pastor in 1875. The pastors following Father O'Reilly in the eighties and nineties were: Rev. Francis Xavier Baumgartner, Rev. H. M. Roth, Rev. Joseph Flach and Rev. Charles V. Stetter.

In 1872 a small group met in a school house and organized the Unitarian Church. The first meetings were held in Stocker's Hall now known as the Stratton Building. The church building was dedicated January 27th, 1876, with Robert Collyer of Chicago preaching the sermon. It was the first church edifice in Indiana to be built especially for a Unitarian Church. The land upon which it was built was a gift from John G. Earle whose name appears upon the church roll. Rev. Litchfield was the first minister and the church's only resident minister. The pulpit was filled every other Sunday evening through the efforts of the Western Unitarian Conference which sent many famous ministers to preach to the Hobart congregation. Since 1926 Rev. Charles Lyttle of the Meadville Theological School has interested himself in keeping the Hobart pulpit filled. In the early days the Ladies Aid gave socials in which amusement was found in games, recitations, singing and dancing, with Hobart's famous "Wes Spencer" playing for the dances. In 1876 the Union Sunday School was moved to the Unitarian Church and became the leading Sunday School in Hobart with W. H. Rifenburg as its superintendent. We are indebted to Mrs. Grace Rifenburg Conroy for this history of the Unitarian Church.

The Sunday School movement continued strong in Hobart during the 1880's. The Christian Union Sunday School was organized in 1883 with Abel Wood as superintendent, W. M. Ballantyne as Assistant and A. K. Gearhardt as Treasurer. This organization moved to the Congregational Church.

Schools

The second public school in Hobart was held in a building north of the First Methodist Church on East Street and this building is still standing. At approximately 517 East Third Street was the site of the third school. Another school was located on the east side of Main Street north of the Nickel Plate Railroad. In 1877 a brick school building was built on Fourth Street at East Street. The cornerstone bearing a "rayed" sun on one face and the date "September 30th, 1877" was laid with ceremony—all the children were given a holiday to be present at the services. The building is now a part of the High School. Other schools were located at various points on the outskirts of the village. One was located at Cleveland and Hobart Road, another at Lake and Eighth streets and another on East Tenth Street. According to Goodspeed and Blanchard—"Counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana," "The last principal in District No. 1 was Henry Kern and Mattie Gadsby the assistant; in District No. 2, C. Whitefield was principal, W. W. Truesdell in charge of the Intermediate Department and Myrtie Briggs taught the Primary Room. In District No. 3, Mary Sullivan taught the last school. The last four districts were taught by Mary A. Wirt at No. 4, Charles Gadsby at No. 5, Mary E. Edwards at No. 6 and Mary Rifenburg at No. 7.; A. J. Smith was principal from 1886 to 1890 and established the first two years of high school. James Roper Jr., was the Township Trustee at the time. Under Seward Lightner who was Township Trustee from 1890 to 1895, the high school course was lengthened to three years



OLD HOBART HOUSE

with P. J. Girty as superintendent. The first material was purchased by N. P. Banks, trustee from 1895 to 1900. In 1896 the course was increased to four years and in 1898 the high school was commissioned by the State Board of Education with A. R. Hardesty as the superintendent. In 1892 the increase in the school population made necessary the addition of two rooms and in 1894 five rooms were added. These rooms were added to the original building built in 1877. In 1903 under Trustee A. J. Swanson, music and typing were added.

In 1882 the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway was granted a right-of-way and in 1888 the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway was also granted one. Brick making and brick shipping were the main industrial activities of Hobart. In 1887 the works operated by W. B. Owen began making "terra cotta lumber" and fire-proof products. Hobart was shipping bricks and terra cotta lumber all over the United States.

1880 to 1890

Sometime during the decade from 1880 to 1890 Dr. Vincent and Simeon Bullock built a roller skating rink. It was built on the site now occupied by the Atlantic and Pacific Super market. The floor was described as being exceptionally fine for it was laid so that the skater always skated with the grain of the wood. Occupying the front part of the rink was an ice cream parlor where at least six flavors of home made ice cream were always available. The rink was equipped to provide an orchestra. At one end a platform was suspended from the rafters and the orchestra or band played from this elevated position. Harrison Scholler, James Ballantyne, George Scholler, Daniel Scholler, Alexander Ballantyne and Robert Scholler were frequently the musicians. Theatrical productions and home talent plays were presented at the skating rink.

In August 1889 George Nearpass and G. Bender started publishing the "Hobart Gazette." In 1890 A. J. Smith purchased the paper. In 1892 Smith sold a half interest to Nevin B. White. The "Hobart Advertiser" was started about 1890 by H. C. Hanson, a crusading prohibitionist. The "Advertiser" was sold in 1899 to Zaro E. Irvin of Hebron and later the same year was changed to the "Hobart Cyclone." In 1893 three papers were listed for bids for public advertising: "Hobart Gazette," "Hobart Advertiser" and the "Free Press."

In 1885 the Earle Lodge, I. O. O. F. built its building on the southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets. The land was donated by George Earle. J. A. Brown, E. B. Roper and F. Clausen were members of the building committee. The contractors were Otto Newman, Frank Butts and W. H. Rifenburg. Elaine Lodge of the Rebekahs was not instituted until 1905.

First Town Board

The important political offices in Hobart from its founding in 1847 to 1889 were the Township Trustee, the Justice of the Peace and the Constable. In January 1889, Hobart was incorporated as a town with Seward Lightner, William Scholler, and William B. Owen as Trustees. Louis Passow was the Clerk-Treasurer and F. C. Stevens was the town marshal. When the board was organized the members elected W. B. Owen as the president.

1890 to 1900

In 1890, the first class was graduated from the Hobart High School and it had only one member, Carrie Banks. The second was graduated in 1891 with three members, Mamie Jory, William Portmess and Grace Rifenburg. The class of 1893 had two graduates: Howard Jordon and Agnes Fiester. The commencement exercises were held in the Unitarian church, where it became the custom to hold these programs.

Hobart in the 1890's was a busy, bustling town, with the stores of Fiester and Killigrew, Stommel and Scheidt, Stratton's New York and Chicago store and John Wood's "Central Store." Fine furniture could be purchased at Alwin Wild's Furniture store and Thomas Jory's Furniture and Undertaking establishment, and both served the town as undertakers. The drug stores were Wood and Roper's, Gordon and Buchanan's and E. I. Miller's.

The doctors were P. P. Gordon, Mary Willing, H. F. C. Miller, R. C. Mackey, W. B. Worrell and V. C. Watson. Ed Batterman's Machine Shop and Implement Establishment occupied the former skating rink on E. Third Street. William Pyatt was in the wagon making business, William C. Scholler was one of the best wagon makers in the state and Charles Borger made the harnesses. Fine groceries could be purchased at A. J. Swanson's, who also had a bakery, and F. M. Smith's "Columbian Groceries." The "Old Reliable Shoe Store" run by Mrs. Manteuffel and H. C. Tabbert's Shoe Store, were the shoe stores of the town. The meat markets were James Roper's and E. G. Guyer's, which was later taken over by Spitzberger and Kramer. Milk was delivered by the "Crystal Dairy" owned by Philip Roper and August Swanson's Hobart Dairy. Odell and Day shared the jewelry trade. Mrs. Odell had opened an ice cream parlor. Miss Jane Spray was the postmistress to which she was appointed in 1889. In December, 1894, Stratton's new opera house was opened by the Diamond Concert Company.

The houses in Hobart were separated by wide yards often enclosed by rail fences and a white picket fence was a social achievement. The sidewalks were few and these were of brick or wood. The streets were lighted by oil burning lamps, which were so inadequate that everyone carried lanterns after dark. The busiest time of the day was between seven-thirty and nine-thirty A. M. when the farmers brought in the milk to be shipped to Chicago. Farm children going to school came with their parents when the milk was brought in or rode ponies which were put up at the livery stables—Hamann's or Guyer's.

Town Government

In the town government, the three trustees, clerk, treasurer and marshal were elected annually, the election taking place the last week in April and the new board organizing the first meeting in May. During the decade of the "Nineties" W. B. Cewen served as president of the Board until he resigned in 1898. William Scholler was elected president and served four terms. George Stocker and Dr. P. P. Gordon were both re-elected for six terms. Seward Lightner and James Carpenter were elected for two terms each. William Scharbach served his first term in 1899. C. O. Johnston was the clerk-treasurer for the board during the entire decade. For the office of marshal F. C. Stevens was elected for two terms, Ed Belt for one, Oscar Carlson for five and M. J. Cooke and Gust Busse for one term each. Charles Vincent was appointed deputy marshal in 1898 without pay. Le Grand Meyer was appointed city attorney in 1892 and served one year. Joseph H. Connroy was appointed city attorney in 1893 to which he was re-appointed annually until 1906 when he moved to Hammond. The Hobart Volunteer Fire Department was organized November 2, 1891 with Charles Borger president, A. J. Swanson as secretary and Seward Lightner as the chief. In 1893 Lightner resigned and James H. Carpenter was appointed as chief. In 1897 Fred Rose was appointed assistant fire marshal. In 1898 two new appointments were added to the board's responsibilities—superintendent of the Hobart Light, Water and Power Plant and the town tapper. Charles Lagerwell was the first superintendent and Frank Butts the town tapper.

The Hobart Water Works and Electric Plant were built in 1897 by John P. Dales from plans by George C. Morgan. The construction work was done by the Western Engineering and Construction Company of Chicago with Dales as superintendent. The board of trustees ratified a contract on September 30, 1897 and assumed responsibility for the operation of the plant December 21, 1897. From that time until the plant was sold to Fairbanks Morse in the 1920's the superintendent of the plant was part of the official family of the town.

In 1893 more than 250 Hobart school children visited the world Columbian Exposition at Chicago. W. H. Rifenburg had patented a metal whiffle-tree which was exhibited at the "Fair." In 1897 Rifenburg was elected



Hobart's first SCHOOLHOUSE:

"As it was in the
BEGINNING"

Lake County's
FIRST COURT
HOUSE.



Our first
HIGH
SCHOOL



Below Hobart's first LIBRARY



The OLDEST BUILDING
in Hobart



The
first
GIRLS'
BASKETBALL
TEAM



to the house of representatives at the General Assembly in Indianapolis.

Celebrations

The 4th of July celebration of 1896 was held under the auspices of the Woman's Reading Club with Mrs. Jennie McClaran as president. This was the first great undertaking of the club. It was necessitated by the Nicholson law closing saloons on Sundays and holidays. In Hobart the citizens felt that its enforcement would result in no contributions from the saloon keepers to the 4th of July fund and no celebration. Feeling was running high on the temperance issue therefore the women promised the town a celebration worthy of the great day, and the results more than redeemed that promise. Fine weather brought a large crowd that enjoyed the band, the parade and the speeches and the picnic in the grove "standing in beauty on the east side of Main Street between Fifth and Sixth." From a grandstand in the center, Mrs. W. B. Owen Sr. gave the welcome, Miss Fanny Nash led in the singing and Rev. Mrs. Shearer led in prayer. Then the speaker for the occasion, Mrs. Helen M. Cougar, a professional speaker, held her audience for an hour and a half. This good time was closed by a display of fireworks. "A celebration with closed saloons and without saloon money was an accomplished fact and a grand success due entirely to the initiative, courage and hard work of twenty determined women."

Another Fourth of July celebration of great interest was one held in 1898. The dramatic and romantic event of this occasion was the marriage ceremony performed in the grandstand on the commons. The bride was Miss Ethel Arnold and the groom J. H. (Bert) McIntyre. The bride was lovely in a white dress made by Miss McCormick. The service was read by John P. Mathews, Justice of the Peace. The sponsor was Samuel Quinlan, the master of ceremony was Attorney Joseph H. Conroy. The marriage license was procured at Crown Point by Charles Vincent. The couple were to be rewarded for providing the event of the day with gifts from the local merchants including furniture and hardware for a five-room house.

The G. A. R. Encampment was held in Hobart Sept. 25 to 27, 1896. At this encampment a part of the program was a very realistic sham battle between the "Blues and the Grays." The members of Hobart's post of the G. A. R. conducted impressive Memorial Day services. Logan's "Orders of the Day" were read and "Tenting Tonight" sung by John Cheney. Hobart Post No. 411 also ordered the tolling of all bells in Hobart on Dec. 14, 1899, the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington.

Industries

In the 1890's W. B. Owens Hollow Porous Clay Tile Works and the Kulage Brick and Tile Works were the principal industries in Hobart. Sixty carloads a month were shipped to all parts of the United States and the value of the annual output was from \$60,000 to \$75,000. The Owen plant had ten tile kilns with a capacity of 80 tons each. The production capacity of the plant was 70 tons a day, giving almost steady employment to 45 people. Many of the large buildings in America were made fireproof with the products of this plant. William Devonshire was the plant superintendent. W. B. Owens died in 1901 and in 1902 the Owen plant at Hobart was consolidated with the National Fireproofing Company. W. L. Owens, a son, continued in charge.

There were a number of smaller industries in Hobart. Herman Sheilbach invented and manufactured a ticket punch that found a ready market in Chicago. He built a factory east of Hobart Road and north of Cleveland Avenue. William Bassett manufactured axe handles—one of these handles was sent by George Tabbert to Theodore Roosevelt. Reissig and Kegebein made willow baskets. Reissig sold his baskets at Michigan City and Chicago.

The first gravel road in Lake County was built from Lake Michigan through Miller to the south line of Hobart township, a distance of eleven miles. At this time the trustee was N. P. Banks. In 1900 Hobart town-

ship had more gravel roads than any other part of Lake County. Through the efforts of N. P. Banks and because of extensive improvement of the roads in Hobart township, the town of Hobart was selected by the U. S. Post Office for its first experiment with rural free delivery in the Middle West.

In May, 1892, the town board granted the American Telephone and Telegraph Company the right to place and maintain poles in the town of Hobart. The Hobart and Western Electric Railway obtained a franchise in 1895 to construct an electric railway system from Hobart to Hammond via Tolleston. In 1899, the Northern Indiana Telephone Company was handling telephone calls for Hobart citizens.

In 1894 the Hobart Trotting Association was organized. A track with a baseball diamond in the center and barns for the horses was constructed on the site now occupied by the subdivision known as Villa Shores. Exmore was a beautiful pacing stallion owned by John Fiester and Simeon Bullock. The baseball diamond was used by Hobart's baseball teams of which the Hobart Maroons seem to be the most famous.

In 1884, Joseph Gardner of Valparaiso established a bank known as the Hobart Bank—it was the second bank established in Lake County. At first it was a private institution but was later organized under state laws. This bank was located in the building now occupied by J. E. Mellon's Real Estate Office. The First State Bank was organized in 1899 with a capitalization of \$25,000. George Stocker was president, Dr. P. P. Gordon, vice-president and J. C. Cavender, the cashier. In 1912, the American Trust and Savings Bank was founded by J. C. Cavener with a capitalization of \$30,000. The officers were John Gruel, president; H. F. Cavender, vice-president; M. W. Brown, second vice-president; J. C. Cavender, cashier.

1900 to 1910

The first automobile in Hobart was owned by Edward Simons and was a one-cylinder Oldsmobile purchased in 1902. Fred Hamann built his automobile, starting in 1900 and completed it in 1902. The car had one cylinder and was capable of a speed of thirty miles an hour. The license cost one dollar and was good for the life of the car. In June 1904 an ordinance was passed by the town board which stated that "any persons or person who shall operate and run an automobile or vehicle of any kind whether propelled by steam, electricity or mechanical power of any kind to a speed to exceed six miles an hour in said town, upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not to exceed more than \$10."

In 1907 the "Hobart News" was published by A. A. Keeler and bought by A. L. Pattee in 1912 and its publication was continued until the middle 1930's. In 1911 a trade journal known as the "Dime" was edited and published in Hobart by B. G. Thompson. Thompson was a pioneer in the field of "Five and Ten Cent" stores, and operated a large store in Hobart.

In 1906 and 1907 the Hobart Girls Basket Ball Team was the champion team of Lake County and Northern Indiana. Basket ball as a game was just as interesting then as now. Along the line of recreation also was the building of the Lake George Amusement Park which was dedicated July 4, 1912. The event of the dedication program was a special exhibit of high powered wireless by the Hobart Wireless Association.

On February 11, 1915, the Hobart Public Library Building was dedicated. The establishment of the Hobart Public Library is a monument commemorating the efforts of a small group of women, the Women's Reading Club, under the strong leadership of Mrs. Fannie Werner. The dedication ceremony was attended by about three hundred people. Presiding was the Township trustee, L. E. Barnes, who was a member of the Gary Library Board. "The Story of Our Library" was given by Mrs. Fannie Werner, the presentation of the building was made by Judge O. L. Wildermuth, president of the Gary Library Board, the acceptance was by J. M. Ballantyne, president of the Town Board, and the dedicatory prayer was made by Rev. J. A. Ayling. Vocal and instrumental selections were given by Ho-



THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BANQUET FEBRUARY 1914

FIRST ROW LEFT: front to back: Fred Scharbach, Dan Kraft, Louis Waschman, Emil Scharbach, Fred Maybaum. SECOND ROW: Ed. Keilman, George Maybaum, Mike Fieck, Sherman Henderson, Frank Beltzhoover, Frank Johnson. THIRD ROW: Earney Scharbach, Emil Hasse, Lewis Barnes, Fred Kas'ka, William Newman, Charlie Kietzman. FOURTH ROW: George Tabbert, Martin Swanson, Calvin Scholler, Eugene Butler, Jake Ittel. FIFTH ROW: A. J. Smith, William Scharbach, Alwin Wild, William Jahoke, Fred Rose, Sr., Robert Scholler.

Taken from the old water tower at Hobart's old city Light Plant on New Street.



HOBART VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT OCTOBER 1943

From right to left: Douglas Fleming, Oscar Mason, Harry Bauer, Laverne Mitchell, Roy Kittredge, Russell Kraft, Chris Kramer, Sr., Basil Fleming, Dan Kraft, Louis Kramer, Calvin Scholler, Elmer Kittredge, Donald Ballantyne, Armond Wickham, Nathan Greensoan, Chris Kramer, Jr., Henry Ittel. Another member, Robert Specht, was unable to be present when the picture was taken.



HOBART FIRE DEPARTMENT 1895

FIRST ROW: Fred Rose, Alwin Wild. SECOND ROW: FRANK MacPherson, Fred Werner, Dick Davis, Mike Fleck, Herman Clausen, William Pyatt, George Maybaum, Fred Maybaum, Alfred Johnson. THIRD ROW: Gust Busse, A. D. Buchanan, Herman Tabbert, William Jahnke, Ed. Batterman, Fred Englebreth, A. J. Swanson, Frank Scharbach.



HOSE CART AND HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES TAKEN AROUND 1897

Reading from left to right: Ed. Batterman, Fred Englebreth, Howell Stevens, James Ballantyne, George Stocker, Fred Rose, William Jahnke, William Pyatt, Herman Klausen, Fred Werner, Mike Fleck, Albert Buchanan, Albert Wall, Herman Tabbert, George Maybaum, Alwin Wild, John Green, Fred Maybaum, Frank Scharbach and F. Collins.

bart artists. Mrs. Frank Davis played the instrumental selections.

The librarians have been Dorothy Thomas, Caroline Robinson, Mrs. Harriet Ferguson, Dorothy Wood and Mrs. Bess MacGillivray. Mrs. Thomas Shroll is the present librarian.

Town Board

The men who served as Trustees or members of the Town Board during the period from 1900 to 1910 were J. H. Carpenter, William Scharbach, George Stocker, William Scholler, John Hillman, Edward Newman, Dr. R. C. Mackey, James Roper Jr., Edward Batterman, Charles Borger, John J. Wood, Seward Lightner, James Guyer, J. M. Ballantyne, William Devonshire, H. E. Keilman, W. C. Jahnke. The Town Clerks who served were C. O. Johnston, J. W. Coffing and John Killigrew. Marshals appointed by the boards were Gust Busse, James W. Gill and Fred Rose Sr. The City Attorneys were Joseph H. Conroy, Bozarth and Bozarth and R. R. Peddicord. The secretaries appointed to the Health Board were Dr. P. P. Gordon, Dr. L. M. Friedrich and Dr. R. C. Mackey.

1910 to 1920

From 1910 to 1920 the men who served as Trustees on the Town Boards were: H. E. Keilman, William Scharbach, Jr., James Ballantyne, William Lennertz, William F. Carey, William Jahnke, J. H. Carpenter, J. E. Mellon, William McClaran, Hazard Halstead, Hugo Zobjeck, Fred Thompson, Edward Reichert, Louis Kosthade, John W. Thiel, S. H. Henderson, Harry E. Livingston, Ernest E. Jones, F. J. McColly, Oliver H. Ingram, Dan Kraft and Mayfield Poulton. The Clerks were John Killigrew, Peter F. Jacobson, Alta Halstead, George Talbert and Deering Mellin. Secretaries to the Health Board appointed were Dr. C. C. Brend, Dr. L. M. Friedrich and Dr. Clara Faulkner. The city attorney appointed by these boards was R. R. Peddicord.

The business of the Boards in this twenty year period was concerned chiefly with the operation of the Hobart Light, Water and Power Plant and the opening and paving of streets. An ordinance was passed in 1903 granting a franchise to the Hobart and Western Electric Railway Company. This petition was presented by A. J. Smith. In 1908 James S. Hopkins and F. G. Keats were granted a franchise to operate a street railway in Hobart. In 1911 an ordinance granting the right to construct and maintain a street railway was given to J. C. Cavender. In 1914 the Gary, Hobart and Eastern Railway appeared to request a franchise. In 1908 and again in 1911 large areas of adjacent rural lands were annexed to the town. In December, 1911, the question of control of the schools was an issue before the board. On December 16, 1911 a resolution was passed removing the Hobart Town schools from the control of the Township Trustee. A school board of three members were appointed, John J. Wood, Charles Borger and Charles Lindgren.

First City Government

November 22, 1921, the first city government for Hobart was organized. The election was held on November 6th and the city's first officials to take office were S. H. Henderson mayor; John Vincent, councilman of the first ward; Fred Walters, second ward; Harry Hawke, third ward; Walter MacPherson, fourth ward; Harry Livingston, councilman-at-large and Julius Brahmst, councilman-at-large. Fred Rose Sr. was appointed as city marshal and fire chief; Dr. L. M. Friedrich, Axel Strom, and Joseph Gresser were the board of health; William McClaran, clerk treasurer; E. E. Pierson, city attorney, and William J. Krull, city engineer. The mayor, councilmen and clerk-treasurer were elected for four-year terms. The mayors have been Harry Livingston, Owen Roper, Frank Davis and Fred Rose Jr. The last administration was a war administration serving in many capacities. The members of the present "Official Family" are Mayor Fred Rose, Frank Ferguson, Harold Shannon, Edward Reichert, Eldo Bell, John Fleck and the clerk treasurer, Mrs. Laura Bracken. Departments are in charge of Chief Frank Traeger, police department; Chief Daniel Kraft, fire department; William Earle,

city engineer and H. Adams Bayor, city attorney. John W. Thiel, a former councilman was elected to the General Assembly as representative in 1922 and 1926.

Part of city government 1921, Robert Wheaton, Supt. of Water Works, and W. M. Tyler, street commissioner.

As the population increased from 1200 in 1900 to 6500 in 1935 additions were necessary to the school buildings. In 1923 Roosevelt gymnasium was completed, Mundell School in the west section was completed in 1931, an addition to the main building was completed in about 1939 and Foreman School in the south section in 1945. Another unit is located at West Hobart. Joseph E. Mellon, Milton M. Brown and Dr. R. C. Mackey were members of the school to administer the school city. The following are a few of the names of the superintendents of the Hobart schools: George H. Thompson, G. A. Fowble, A. E. Condon, R. C. Allen, Guy Dickey, J. M. Sellers and Harlie Garver. The members of the present school board are Byron Mellon, president; Herbert Carlson, secretary, Charles Ward, treasurer and Harlie Garver as the superintendent.

One nurse, Miss Anna Gruel, and 231 men from Hobart served their country during World War 1. Five of the men were war casualties.

First World War

In 1917 when the United States was seriously engaged in the prosecution of the war to a successful close, Councils of Defense were set up in all the cities and towns. A. J. Smith was chairman and Mrs. Mary Ballantyne, secretary for the Hobart Township Defense Council. The following were the committees organized and their chairmen: Fuel Administrator, W. J. Killigrew; Food Administration, Frank D. Barnes; Food Club Programs, Mrs. William Earle; Food Production, Mrs. Faye T. Paxton, chairman for women and F. F. Franks for production; Four Minute Men, A. J. Smith; Women's Section of County Council of Defense, Mrs. A. E. Sayger; Child Welfare Committee, Mrs. John Killigrew; Home Economics, Mrs. W. A. Lacey; Maintaining Existing Social Agencies, Mrs. W. B. Owen; Educational Propaganda, Mrs. Fannie Werner; Four Minute Women, Mrs. Fannie Werner; Liberty Loan Committee, Mrs. W. B. Owen; Americanization Committee, Mrs. R. R. Peddicord; Women's Service League, Mrs. Fannie Werner; R. R. Peddicord was chairman with Emil Scharbach and E. G. Sayger as members of the committee for the United War Work Drives. The Red Cross was organized on June 19, 1917 with Mrs. Mary Wood as chairman, Prof. A. Walkenhauer as vice-chairman; John Killigrew, secretary, Frank H. Davis, treasurer. Funds collected on drives of 1917—\$858.58 and \$1912.22 collected in 1918. Hospital supplies and refugee garments were made and 130 comfort kits were filled. A Home Guard Unit was organized under the captaincy of Charles Reeves.

Since 1930 the city government has acquired by purchase considerable wooded areas about Lake George for park areas. A Boy Scout cabin was built in one of the areas and another area has been improved with tennis courts, playground and picnic facilities. A bath house was built and the beach more or less inclosed. The baseball park has been lighted for night games. A fine football stadium has been constructed on the High School grounds. A youth center, known as the Ho-Hive and located at 408 Main Street, was established in 1945 through the co-operation of the Hobart Community Chest, Inc., the City Government and the Hobart Inter-Club Council. The adult sponsoring organization is known as the Hobart Recreational Association, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Hobart High School Band

No group or organization in Hobart has ever received the whole-hearted co-operation of the entire community as has the Hobart High School Band. In 1925, William Revelli was appointed instructor and supervisor of music in the Hobart schools. Though interest in high school bands was at its peak at the time Hobart's Band entered the national contest, through Revelli's efforts Hobart became widely known for its outstanding band. In 1935 Revelli was appointed as



HOBART HIGH SCHOOL BAND

professor of music at the University of Michigan and also as director of the bands. Bertram W. Francis was appointed to the Hobart position. Francis was from Northwestern University with degrees from that institution. Under the leadership of Francis, the Hobart Band continued to maintain its championship record. In 1940 Francis resigned his position and was appointed director of bands in the Mansfield State Teachers' College of Pennsylvania. Frederick C. Ebbs was appointed to the post of supervisor of music and director of the High School Band in 1940. He had received part of his training at the University of Michigan under Mr. Revelli and has a Master's Degree from that institution. In spite of the war the Hobart High School Band has maintained its high standards and in addition Ebbs has developed a marching band that has contributed to the Band's reputation for perfection in performance unbelievable of a high school band organization.

The Hobart High School Band began to participate in contests in 1927 and has been a consistent winner in Class B contests. It won first place at the National Contests at Joliet, Illinois in 1928; at Denver, Colorado in 1929; at Flint, Michigan in 1930; at Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1931. It was a First Division winner at the National Contests held at Evanston, Illinois in 1933; at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1934, and at Cleveland, Ohio in 1936. In 1938 and 1940 it won the Regional Contests at Elkhart, Indiana and Battle Creek, Michigan. It has won at the District-State Contests in 1942, 43, 44, 46 and 1947.

Second World War

In 1941 the General Assembly passed the Civilian Defense Act which established a civilian defense organization in the state from the office of the Governor to the State Director, to the County and to the City or Town. The chief executive of each unit acted as a co-ordinator of the Protective and Service branches of the unit. In Hobart the Mayor, Fred Rose, served as the Co-ordinator. The Civilian Defense Board included the members of the City Council—Frank Ferguson, Harold Shannon, John Fleck, Edward Reichert and Eldo Bell; Frank Traeger, Chief of Police; Daniel Kraft, Chief of the Fire Department; Dr. L. M. Friedrich, Health Board; Harlie Garvier, Superintendent of Hobart Schools; S. E. Burns and Linus Peck, Northern Indiana Public Service Co.; Harry Ryan, West Hobart Citizens; Mrs. David T. Buffington, Chairman of the Red Cross Unit; George Flagler, American Legion; John Joy, Hobart Men's Organizations; Mrs. Mariam J. Pleak, Women's Organizations and Mrs. Laura Bracken. Secretary to the Board and assistants: Miss Jane Rhodes and Miss Vera Hartnup. Byron Findling was Chairman of the War Bonds Division. Ross Trester and Daniel Kraft were chairmen of the Ration Board. Under the Mayor as Co-ordinator and as members of the Council was organized the Protective Division. Chief Frank Traeger and Kenneth Halsted attended the Air Raid Wardens' School at Chicago, the headquarters of the metropolitan district of which Hobart was consid-

ered a part. The Air Raid Warden organization was organized in Hobart with Frank Traeger, commander and George Dommer, vice-commander. Mrs. Leo Pils was in charge of the women's division assisted by Mrs. Ruth Jenne. Harold Brewer was the Demolition Expert. Also in the Protective Division were Dr. A. G. Mille, head of the Medical Service and Mrs. Mary Rutter as Captain of the Nurses. Captain Pressly Ray was in command of the Auxiliary Police. Chief Daniel Kraft was in charge of the Auxiliary Firemen. This voluntary company was composed of eighteen members, three of which were members of the Department. Chief Daniel Kraft, Calvin Scholler and Chris Kramer. The president of the organization was Roy Kittledge and Robert Specht was secretary.

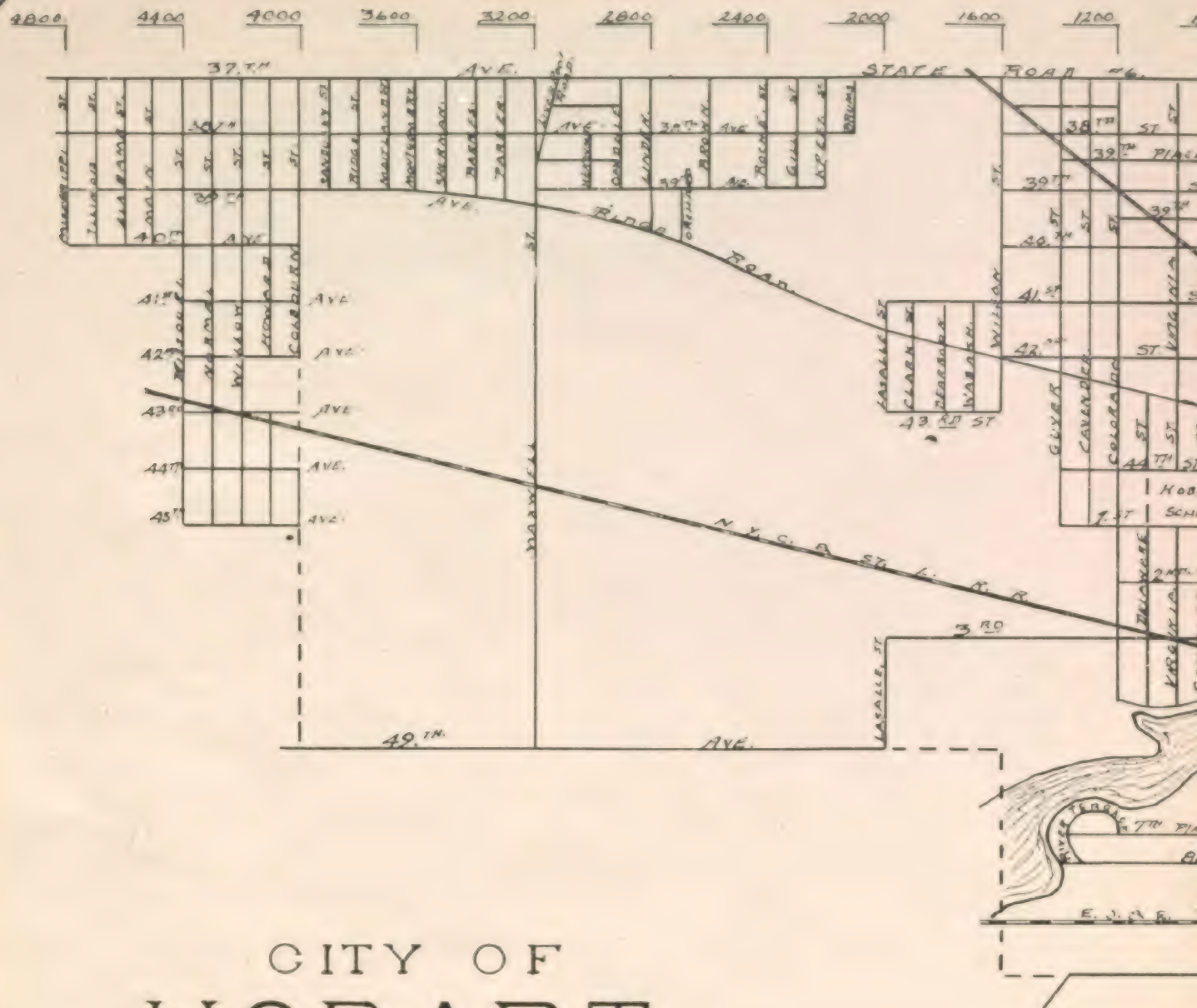
Forty-two men from Hobart gave their lives for their country during the second World War, in which conflict more than 700 men and 18 women from Hobart served.

The Hobart Red Cross Unit, under the leadership of Mrs. Buffington, was organized in January 1941, and the room for the production of surgical dressings was at 614 East 3rd street in back of the Township Trustee's office. It outgrew these quarters following the outbreak of the war and was located first in the Odd Fellow Building and later at the American Legion Hall. In May 1942 the Unit was moved to the Telephone building on 3rd street where it was in operation until April 1946. More than a hundred and fifty women worked on the production of 852,693 surgical dressings, 1447 garments, 1803 baby items, 1510 sweaters (knit), 828 other knotted items, 210 afghans and 1243 comfort kits made and filled.

In January 1947, a meeting of Hobart citizens was held under the auspices of the Hobart Inter-Club Council. The purpose of this meeting was to find out whether the citizens of Hobart wanted to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies, the one-hundredth anniversary of their city. Gilbert Haller, president of the Inter-Club Council was the chairman. A committee was elected at this meeting to organize and present an appropriate celebration. The members of this committee were: Byron Findling, Mrs. Carl E. Pleak, Rev. Wesley Samuelson, Owen Reper, Mrs. Alvera M. Killgrew, William Kendall and Ernest LePell.

This history is submitted as a short record of Hobart's history. As it bears a record of the achievements of the past, may we of the present always strive to "transmit this city not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

—By Mariam J. Pleak.



CITY OF HOBART

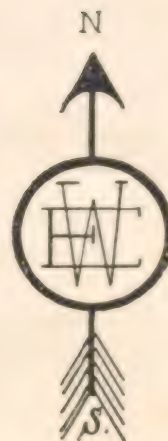
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA.

MAYOR, FRED ROSE.
CLERK-TREAS - LAURA R. BRACKEN.

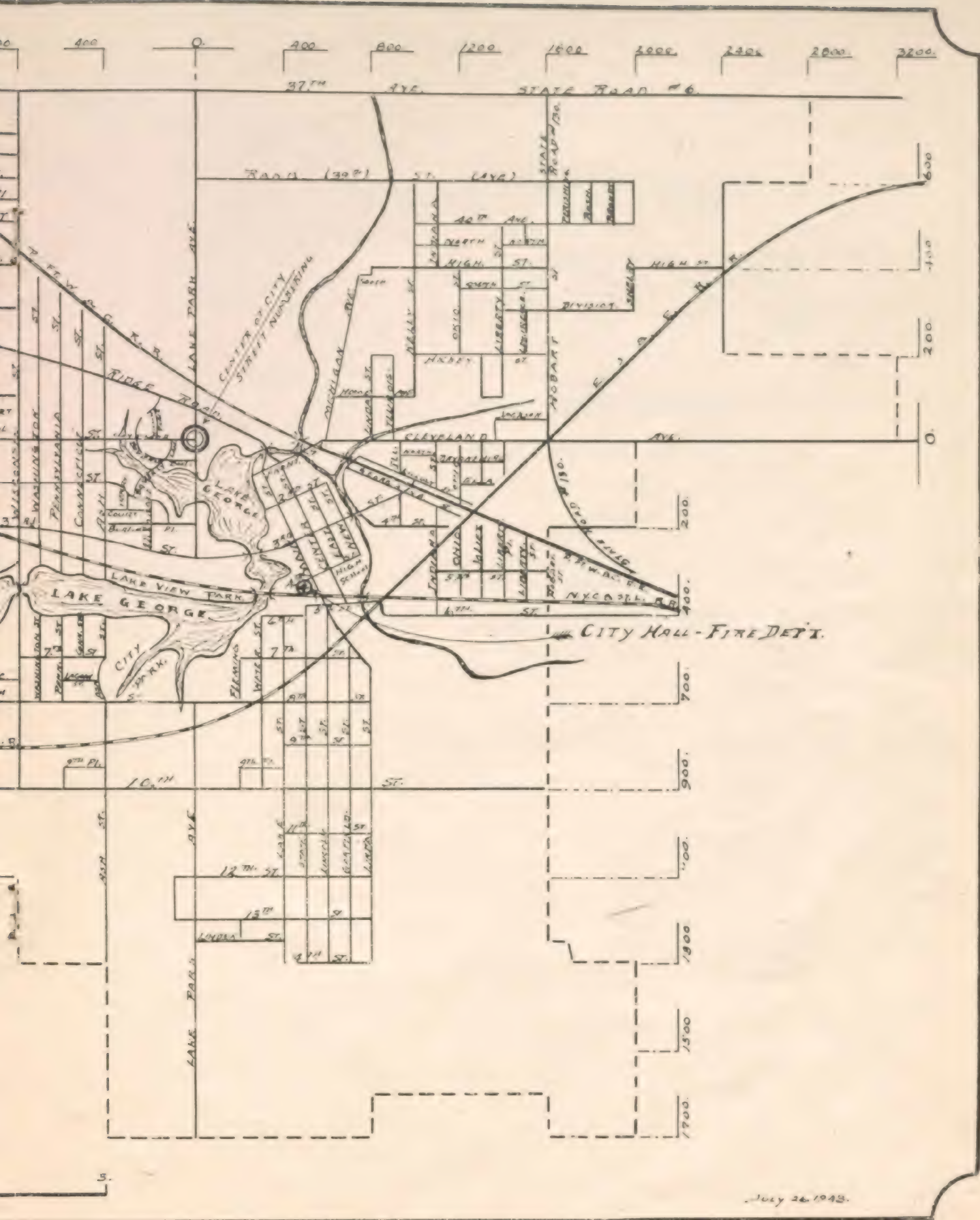
COUNCILMEN.

FIRST WARD: FRANK R. FERGUSON.
SECOND WARD: JOHN G. FLECH.
THIRD WARD: ED. E. REICHERT.
FOURTH WARD: ELDO BELL.
AT LARGE: H. L. SHANNON.

FIRE CHIEF - DANIEL KRAFT.
CITY ENG. - WILLIAM EARLE.



0. 1. 2.
SCALE - MILES.



Hobart Civil War Casualties

1861-1865

Chas. Carothers
George Carothers
Wm. Chambers
Robert B. Lathrop
William Mundell

Lewis E. Smith
John D. Snure
Mial Vincent
Henry W. Adams

Hobart "Gold Star" Lists

World War I, 1917 and 1918

Edward A. Abel
Arthur E. Wischman
Harold C. Goodrich

Edward C. Kostbade
Harold Maybaum

World War II, 1941-1945

William Willmoth
Lawrence L. Badkey
Robert J. Bonner
Louis R. Lindsey
Wayne Kaska
Edward L. Fowble
William Shyrock
Joseph Harney
Elmer Ballantyne
William R. Sablotny
Miles Stanley
Raymond J. Small
Emil Siewert, Jr.
Roper R. Peddicord
Steve Szostek
Robert W. Ahlgrim
Wilfred I. Lewis
Floyd Faulkner
Leonard Hellstrom
Robert Cherock
Ivor V. Powell

Monfred L. Smith, Jr.
Max Hindman
Jerry Killigrew
Teddy Szymanski
Michael F. Murray
Thomas Flatt
Clifford McElwee
Frank Leach
Everett J. Riley
Howard Parker, Jr.
George W. Bond, Jr.
Ralph Knight
George Strakis
William Wilson
Edward M. Tracy
Robert Ferguson
Laurel E. Prosser
Harold W. Smith
John H. Heims, Jr.
Charles Koeppen
Ralph Worthington

Mexican War Veteran

Henry S. Smith

Civil War Veterans

James C. Adams
Henry W. Adams
Eden E. Booth
Andrew J. Booth
Asa P. Brown
Nathaniel P. Banks
George Babbitt
Wm. W. Blachly
Harry Brewer
Chas. Carothers
George Carothers
Casper Cannar
Wm. Chambers
Admiral R. Castle
Henry Chester
Swan A. Charleston
Edward P. Chase
Henry Deats
Frank Francein
Reid Garritson
Henry Granger
Chas A. Granger
Samuel Gordon
Noah Gordon
Thaddeus Haggart
Washington Harris
Ariel Haskins
Wm. Hewley
Robert B. Lathrop
Jacob Lutz
Horace Marble
Geo. Maxwell
Abraham Mereness

Alonzo G. Mundell
Elmore Mundell
William Mundell
Stephen Mummery
Joseph M. Neff
John B. Olmstead
Jeremy Parker
Wm. Parkhurst
David B. Peck
John Peterson
Conrad Pitcer
Wm. H. Rifenburg
John Ream
John Ritz
John Schnabel
Elijah Shearer
Jeremiah Shearer
George Shoup
Francis J. Smith
Lewis E. Smith
John D. Snure
Thos. J. Stearns
Patrick Sullivan
Jacob Tilberry
Geo. M. Toothill
Harmon H. Underwood
Mial Vincent
Christian Weller
Wilbur Wheedon
Harvey T. Wilkinson
George Wood
Charles Woods
Christiansen

Spanish-American War Veteran

Allen Mummery

Hobart Men Who Served in World War 1

Daniel L. Abel	Charles T. Hamacher	William Passow
Edward Abel	Peter S. Hansen	Eric E. Pearson
John S. Aley	Edgar Harms	George Pierce
Anton J. Alt	Herbert W. Hartnup	Joseph E. Pierce
Harold J. Anderson	Henry L. Hennicker	Forest Ragon
Lloyd C. Arnold	Charles Hideen	Juston J. Rebohn
Ralph G. Banks	Elmer Hideen	William J. Reick
George F. Barnes	Fred J. Hillman	Elmer Rich
James Barney	Roy Hillman	Howard Richardson
Fred O. Baumer	Ross Hollister	Evan J. Roper
Charles Baumer	Robert Holtsberry	Fred W. Rose
Albert C. Bender	Charles Hudson	Edward H. Sauter
Frank J. Bender	John W. Huff	George V. Sauter
Walter F. Bender	Frank Hurst	Frank W. Schavey
Floyd S. Black	Herman Ireland	George Schavey
William Blaemire	Edward J. Irvine	Louis W. Schlobohm
Thomas Blaemire	Jake J. Ittel	Theodore C. Schlobohm
Lee Blake	David R. James	Michael E. Schmelter
Charles L. Blanchard	Gilbert Jarvis	Charles Schmidt
Roy Blanchard	Carl E. Johnson	Fred Schmidt
Jeremiah Blimel	Einar Johnson	George Schmidt
Robert Boal	H. W. Johnson	Ray E. Schreffler
Carl Boldt	Leonard Johnson	Bernard Schwalbe
John E. Bo'dt	Cornelius Johnston	Edwin R. Severance
Harry H. Bolles	George J. Jonas	George E. Severance
Frank L. Booty	John J. Jones	Ernest G. Shane
Fred H. Bowlby	Herbert Jory	Harold R. Shearer
Archie Brooks	John C. Judge	Henry Shearer
Earl Brown	George Katlares	Otto N. Sizelove
George J. Bruebach	Sheldon Kent	Isaac R. Small
Moses Bullock	Bennie J. Kietzman	John E. Small
Asa Bullock	John Killigrew	Ray Small
Vance R. Calvert	Preston Kinsey	Benjamin Smith
Emil A. Carlson	Charles Kisela	Charles L. Smith
Harry O. Carlson	Frank Kisela	Eugene P. Smith
Paul W. Carlson	Flynn Koch	George J. Smith
Kenneth Carlton	Emil J. Kossow	Ralph E. Snyder
Ervin Carstensen	William F. Kossow	Charles C. Sohn
Lionel F. Cavender	Edward C. Kostbade	Ernest F. Sohn, Jr.
Raymond Chase	William C. Kostbade	Ernest O. Sonntag
Arthur J. Christiansen	Ralph Kraft	William C. Sonntag
Leon D. Clarke	Louis W. Kramer	Frank Sovarnes
Charles Clifford	Carl F. Krausse	Leffert R. Spencer
LeRoy P. Cook	Howard Krull	William M. Springman
Amos A. Cooper	Edward Kruse	John M. Stanley
Charles Crump	Hugh Kryder	Willard W. Stevens
Francis H. Curtis	Walter J. Kuhn	Harry A. Strom
Cecil A. Ditlow	Bernard Larson	George G. Suppes
Cloyd Davis	Edward Larson	George Emmett Tabbert
Henry Deering	Fred Larson	Loman J. Teer
William Dolle	Herbert A. Larson	John Taylor
J. C. Dorman	Otto J. Larson	Burt G. Thompson
Walter W. Ensign	Carl Lennertz	Wynne W. Thompson
Edward Fasel	Leslie Lightner	Richard R. Thurston
Frank Ferguson	Moody V. Louks	John Toothill
Lco B. Fifield	S. E. McAdams	Edward S. Tracger
Earl M. Fisher	Harry S. McClaran	Leo J. Tree
Clarence R. Fleming	Joseph P. McCormick	Leonard M. Tree
John F. Fleming	Charles L. McIntire	Walter J. Tutwiler
Paul Ferguson	Dwight Mackey	Howard Wade
George Fleck	James J. Madden	Andrew J. Wall
William A. Fleck	Samuel M. Mann	Iew W. Watron
Moulton Foster	Pete Marus	Fred Weaver
Charles L. Frame	Harley Martin	William J. Weiler
John Frank	Henry Melin	George H. White
Charles Gradle	John Murray	Edward Wilburn
George Gradle	William E. Murray	Charles Wilcox
Homer Gradle	Algot Victor Nelson	James H. Wilson
Jesse Gradle	Everett P. Newman	Reuben L. Winans
Charles Goodrich	Charles J. Nieters	Arthur E. Wishman
Harold Goodrich	Elmer L. Nilsch	Frank Wishman
Reid B. Gray	Benjamin J. Packham	George R. Wood
Clair Graham	Gib Packham	Rundel N. Wood
Floyd Graham	William C. Packham	Clidis S. Worsham
Albert Granzow	Benedik Pallos	Thomas Witherspoon
Harry A. Grey	Howard Parker	Albert A. Zander
Lawrence E. Gross	George Partington	Nurse
Edward L. Gruel	Walter C. Passow	Anna Gruel

Hobart Men Who Served in World War II

Harold J. Anderson
 Jack Adams
 Richard Anderson
 Jules Averitt
 Robert Ahlgrim
 Richard Averitt
 Mike Aboroski
 H. C. Alley
 Merle Anderson
 Harold Anderson
 William Anderson
 Jack Anderson
 Steven Adams
 John Adams
 James Alexander
 Dallas Clarke Adams
 Al Allis
 David Adams
 Everitt Baker
 Ray Ball
 Fred Boessel, Jr.
 Connie Budzielek
 Gilbert Bullock
 Myron Elean
 George Blimel
 Eugene Beckner
 Charles Beckner
 John Brown
 Richard Bond
 Ray Burkhart
 Justus Bailey
 Howard Blachly
 Lester B. Eitsprecher
 Russell Briney
 Walter Eudziotak
 John Bracken
 John Blendu
 William Bach
 Robert Bonner
 George Baribeau
 Lawrence Badkey
 William Bowman
 James Blakeman
 Richard Brown
 Charles Butler
 Robert Baile
 Delos Brooks
 Wilbur Brooks
 Elmer Ballantyne
 Carl Bowman
 Alfred Born
 Harold Burkard
 Kenneth Breyfogle
 John Bell, Jr.
 Thomas Billeaux
 Arthur Balitz
 Lawrence Barelllo
 George Bond, Jr.
 Paul Brooks
 Raymond Boessel
 Max Brand
 Edwin Butler
 John Bond
 Donald Belaschky
 Kenneth Bullock
 Richard Bodin
 Doris Bagby
 Eugene Brandt
 Rex Bennin-hoff
 Erwin Berndt
 Marian Busse'berg
 Loren Caborn
 Carl Carlson
 Leroy Childress
 Arthur Caborn
 Lloyd Childress
 Carl Cope

William Conley
 Melvin Chaney
 Leroy Ciszek
 Lonis Choate
 Charles Clifford
 James Chmelik
 Joseph Chmelik
 Robert Clem
 Frank Cihonski
 Cecil Call
 Bradford Colburn
 Paul Cox
 Clarence Clayton
 Albert Craven
 Paul Clayton
 Kenneth Cooper
 Bernard Carlson
 John Campbell
 Kyle Cain
 Donald Cook
 Wilbert Christiansen
 Jean Collins
 Charles Cooper
 William Chester
 Arthur Calvin
 Norman Christiansen
 Bertha Calvert
 Michael Cenka
 William Cronch
 John Cicilian
 Claude Choate
 Virgil Cornett
 Earl Cornett
 Delbert Cornett
 Charles Campos
 Elmer Cook
 Joseph Doyen
 Orlin Dekema
 Wilbur Dekema
 Ray Dommer
 James Dudgeon
 Frank Davis
 Edward Dooling
 George Detweiler
 Louis Doege
 John Dacey
 Robert Dalka
 John Dooling
 George Doege
 Frank Dicesare
 Frank Duffy
 Willard Drummond
 Floyd Demmon
 Wilbur Doolittle
 Wallace Drummond
 Robert Demers
 Elwood Dunning
 Robert Dudgeon
 William Demmon
 Elmer Doege
 Ralph Detteline
 Herbert Doege
 Walter Doege
 Wesley Diener
 William Dewell
 Lee Elsesser
 Alfred Erickson
 Charles Eckstedt
 Herbert Ellenberger
 Royal Ervin
 Alfred Easton
 Earl Easton
 John Ensign
 Edward Erwin
 Herbert Eubanks
 Robert Erickson
 Richard Ensign

John Ellenberger
 Harry Eaton
 Howard Eastwood
 James Edmonds
 Raymond Fasel
 Theodore Ferkinhoff
 Edward Fowble
 Willard Findling
 Jean Firme
 Frank Florek
 Carl Flood
 Lester Fasel
 Ford Frame
 Byron Findling, Jr.
 Louis Fasel
 Harry Fasel
 Everett Fasel
 Alvin Ferman
 Vernon Ferman
 Lloyd Faulkner
 Robert Fowler
 Paul Fleming
 William Fleck
 Herbert Fasel
 Alvin Fasel
 William Fross
 Harvey Ferman
 Larry Findley
 John Fraser
 Frederick Fowler
 John Fleck
 Morris Ferguson
 William Foreman
 Eugene Fleck
 Marilyn Fleck
 William Flynn
 Charles Flick
 George Fasel
 Sanford Flood
 James Findley
 Roy Foreman
 Delmer Foreman
 Louis Greenlee
 William Gruppe
 Melvin Granzow
 Isadore Greenspan
 Charles Greenspan
 Louis Greenspan
 Thomas Grey
 Russell Gard, Jr.
 Earl Gant
 John F. Gullie
 George Goodrich
 Donald Granzow
 Ward Geiger
 Leonard Greener
 Stephen Grudzinski
 Bernice Garriott
 Dr. Garfield
 Robert Gibbs
 Edward Garber
 James Grinn
 George Granzow
 Fred Gordon, Sr.
 John Galler
 Robert Gradle
 Dale Grabill
 Wayne Grabill
 Calvin Green
 Alice Greenlee
 Matthew Grudzinski
 Ira Guernsey
 Harold Goodwin
 Nick Glumac
 Francis Greener
 William Holzmer
 William Hillyard

Hobart Men Who Served in World War II

Robert Henline
Neil Hahn
Kenneth Huml
Harold Helin
Walter Havens
Ralph Hollister
Herman Hentschel
Robert Holmer
Clarence Hitson
Clarence Harney
Gerald Huml
Robert Hamilton
James Hershman
Rheinhard Harms
John Hancock
Martin Harner, Jr.
Edward Hanke
George Hensley
Robert Hurrell
Richard Harris
Thomas Hanna
Frederick Himebrook
John Harney
Joseph Harney
Harry Hawke
Arlin Halvorsen
James Hill
Herbert Hoots
Robert Haxton
Betty Haxton
Robert Hurst
Theodore Heine
Lloyd Heine
Herman Harms, Jr.
Jack Howarth
Marie Houy
Charles Hahn
Paul Hasza
Louis Hasza
Ben Hasza
Jack Hendrix
Joseph Harris
Robert Hill
Robert Hawke
Wilbur Howell
Stewart Hutchens
Thomas Howard
Charles Hamilton
Leonard Hellstrom
Dr. Paul Harris
Robert Hanna
Robert Hart
Ray Hardesty
Cecil Hamilton
Robert Harris
William Hermann
Louis Heller, Jr.
Wayne Hahn
Edward Huml
Harold Huml
James Hansell
John Iddings
William Jackson
Stanley Jarosz
Logan Joliff
Thomas Jones
Walter Jackson
James Jones
John Judge
Herbert Jones
Fred Jordan
Robert Jones
Albert Johnson
Charles James
Billy Jordan
Laverne Johnson
Jesse Jackson

Richard Johnson
Walter Johnson
Harold Jordan
Walter Jaros
Jack Julian
John Killigrew
William Kinsman
Anthony Kupke
Louis Kaczma
William Killigrew
Edward Klausen
Kenneth Kramer
Howard Kramer
Joe Kobylinski
George Kegebein
Lorenz Kinney, Jr.
Fred Kittredge
Robert Keller
William Kulage
John Killigrew
Robert Krull
Phillip Keilman
Joseph Klicek
Jerry Killigrew
Charles King
Merton Kohn
William Kanost
Michael Ksenak
Wayne Kaska
Donald Kinder
Ralph Knight
Thomas Koritko
Kenneth Kostbade
Robert Kostbade
Robert Kietzman
Robert Keammer
George Kietzman
William Kendall
Raymond Kietzman
Peter Kellen
William Klahn
George Klahn
Henry Klahn
Harry Kubiak
Dean Kuhn
Harry Kneifel
Joseph Klug
Theodore Kaplan
Kenneth Koeppen
Clifton Krubsack
Louis Lindsey
John Lee
Randall Lambert
Walter Larson
Guy Leininger
R. E. Larson
Herbert Labaw
Robert Low
William Low
Robert Larson
Ralph Larson
Wilfred Lewis
George Longacre
Robert Lowry
Harold Loeffler
James Larson
Rufle Lautzenhiser
Rene Luellman
Frank Leach
Alvin Leach
Robert Lautzenhiser
Elmer Lake
Robert Lindholm
Harmon Ligget
Lester Lestikow
Arthur Ledyard
Earl LeClaire

Fred Larson
Mary Leininger
Robert Luke
Albert Laba, Jr.
John Laba
Raymond Lutz
Stanley Lesczynski
Dan Lovadinovich
Mike Lariccia
Michael Murray
Charles Miller
Robert McCauley
Bernard Mueller
Paul Mueller
Hugh McCathren
Wilbur Moore
James Mulligan
George Murray
William Montville
Earl Mize
James Malmquist
Eldon Maicke
James Mundell
Joseph Mundell, Jr.
Paul Mitchell
Raymond Mitsch
James Marler
Robert McDonald
Donald McCathern
Wayne McAfee
Floyd McIntire
George Mosher
Richard Maleck
Walter Mazepa
Harley Martin
Dr. G. G. Metaxas
William McAfee
Andrew McLuckie
Otis Montgomery
Harold Maple
Walter Moll
Laverne Mitchell
Jack Murray
Frank Martino
James Marcoff
William McRitchie
Norman Mankey
Arthur Meyer
William MacPherson
John Macy
Herbert McGivern
Delmar Morgan
Charles Mason
Harry Miller
John Mueller
Walter McAfee
James McRoberts
Robert McRoberts
Charles Myer
Peter Marquardt
Peter Montville
Robert Mundell
Emil Milanovich
David Mackey
Clarence Medrow
Eugene Mueller
Robert MacPherson
Harry Mitchell
Robert McIntire
Russell McMurray
Leo MacNeil
Eldon McClaran
David McCall
Walter Messick
Harry Marks
Floyd Naillieux
Pedar Nielson

Hobart Men Who Served in World War II

William Neil
 Carl Nelson
 Richard Nelson
 Earle Naillieux
 Henry Nehring
 Claude Nelson
 Edythe Nelson
 Layden Nelson
 Ronald Neldberg
 Calvin Nelson
 James Needham
 Robert Nelson
 Ralph Niksch
 Donald Niksch
 LaVerne Niksch
 Leonard Ols
 William O'Hearn
 William Otto
 Donald Olson
 Robert O'Keefe
 Michael O'Keefe
 Richard Ockerlin
 Doris Otto
 Jean Oakley
 John O'Rourke
 Robert Otto
 Robert Pearman
 Eugene Parent
 Charles Perry
 Edwin Perry
 Cecil Price
 Paul Pattee
 Edward Pavlakovic
 John Peyton
 William Paulson
 Edgar Pierce
 Michael Peer
 Roper Peddicord
 Jack Prysock
 Warren Perney
 Carl Pequignot
 John Pratt
 Richard Packham
 Marion Paul
 Robert Packham
 Harold Phillips
 James Pierce
 Benjamin Pavlakovic
 Louis Popp
 Jarvis Peddicord
 Howard Parker, Jr.
 Joseph Popp
 Clarence Popp
 Gordon Perney
 Victor Piazza
 Phillip Piazza
 Laurel Prosser
 Leonard Popp
 Jack Parks
 Clarence Price
 Robert Parker
 Lawrence Perennine
 Kenneth Pope
 E'dor Pflughoft
 Clarence Pfeifer
 Frank Papke, Jr.
 Byron Pio
 Ivor Powell
 Thomas Powell
 Dorothy Piske
 George Piornak
 Ray Quanstrom
 Thomas Reese
 Alfred Ritter
 Jarvis Roper
 Sherman Ross
 Kenneth Rieck

John Routes
 Robert Rowley
 Henry Rippe
 Chester Rearick
 Jerry Rees
 Vaughn Reynolds
 Byron Reese
 Lewis Rose
 Donald Robinson
 Otto Ritter
 Don Ruzek
 Edmont Reinhold
 Vernon Rich
 Albert Rosenbaum, Jr.
 Robert Rosenbaum
 Kenneth Richmond
 Walter Rampke
 Edward Ritter
 Roland Rippe
 Edwin Rearick
 Carl Rearick
 Harold Rippe
 Francis Redar
 Thomas Record
 Everett Riley
 Franklin Rhoades
 Robert Rhoades
 Earl Ramsey
 Paul Robinson
 Maurice Robinson
 George Ramsav
 James Richmond
 Joseph Richmond
 Frank Rowan
 Raymond Respecke
 Gerald Rowley
 Howard Reeser
 William Rinpe, Jr.
 Margaret Scholz
 William Scharbach
 Ralph Springman
 Richard Shaw
 Daniel Shaw
 Jack Stiles
 John Stewart
 Wayne Strouse
 Jav Stubblefield
 Willard Schavey
 Fred Sonntag
 Kenneth Stevens
 Barney Scharbach
 Robert Sohn
 Jack Stewart
 Bernard Slicker
 Paul Stanley
 Richard Schiess
 Herbert Sonntag
 Clyde Stubblefield
 Joseph Shepard
 Edward Scroggins
 Steve Sawyer
 Vincent Spencer
 William J. Stark
 William Schumacker
 John Surdewski
 Irwin Schmelter
 Fred Schammert
 William Seed
 Robert Shearer
 Dr. Kenneth Siegesmund
 Frank Stanley
 Norman Stangebye
 Alex Seed, Jr.
 Lee Steinbrenner
 Russell Sonntag
 William Sablotny
 Kenneth Sothman

Harold Stevens
 Alfred Sweet
 Mark Scharbach
 Robert Scharbach
 Walter Stewart
 George Smith
 Joseph Svetanoff
 William Shyrook
 Benjamin Stratton
 Paul Sigler
 Donald Seymour
 George Smith
 Monfred Smith, Jr.
 Milon Stevens
 Harold Stephens
 Edward Schwuchow
 James Shepard
 Paul Schmelter
 Glenn Swanson
 Paul Stephens
 Max Stephens
 Ralph Spoor
 Rupert Schwinn
 Robert Schlobohm
 Elmer Schultz
 Russell Stanley
 George Skomp
 Paul Sohn
 Robert Schwuchow
 George Schnabel
 George Shane
 Raymond Small
 Frank Smith
 Mahlon Sensenbaugh
 Albert Swanson, Jr.
 Robert Stephenson
 William Salter
 Jarvis Schwenneson
 Robert Sizemore
 William Shearer
 Carl Surman
 Cleon Stutler
 Dean Stark
 Vernon Schmelter
 William Sigler
 William Stephens
 Walter Sears
 John Small
 Edward Stozek
 Henry Stozek
 Robert Specht
 Joseph Talian, Jr.
 Louis Taylor
 Kenneth Teege
 John Templin
 Charles Thomas
 Peter Tromble
 Francis Tromble
 Richard Traeger
 Harold Thompson
 George Trask
 Harold Tabbert
 Raymond Thompson
 Richard Trester
 Jack Taylor
 Warren Traeger
 Evan Taylor
 Horace Titus
 Eugene Truitt
 John Teschel
 Lloyd Trumbo
 William Turman
 Dennis Trzeciak
 William Taylor
 Norma Tegge
 Donald Trimble
 Ruth Titus

Hobart Men Who Served in World War 11

Samuel Todd
William Truitt
Donald Treadway
John Uremovich
Emil Uremovich
Richard Upthegrove
Stewart Verplank
Paul Verplank
Walter Voigt
Grover Verplank
George Vossberg
William Van Scoy
Carl Westerholm
Richard Wheaton
Richard Worthington
Ralph Worthington
Howard Wegmet
William Willmoth
James Witty
Robert Worthington
Robert Wilson

Howard Wells
Guy Wirick
Irwin Wojahn
Howard Wesley
Julius Witt
Elmer Wolf
Gilbert Wocknitz
Orval Walley
Walter Witt
Ernest Wilkinson
Charles Walter
Robert Wells
Ronald Wells
John Watkins, Jr.
Clyde Witt
Clarence Winenger
Floyd Winenger
Richard Welton
Charles Wirick
Richard Wilson

John Wagoner
Russell Westbury
Betty Wildermuth
Richard Willmoth
Wesley Watson
Robert Wells
Jack Worthington
Jean Walker
Ray Wilkerson
Curtiss Watters
Marvin Young
Lorne Young
Chares Zierk
Frederick Zierk
Paul Zander
Bruno Zimny
Joseph Zytko
Walter Zander
George Zupko
Ralph Zupko

(The foregoing lists were compiled from various sources since no complete record was in existence. We sincerely regret any omissions which may have occurred.)

Hobart City Officials

Hobart, Indiana
1947



Councilman
FRANK R. FERGUSON



Clerk-Treasurer
LAURA R. BRACKEN



Councilman
JOHN G. FLECK



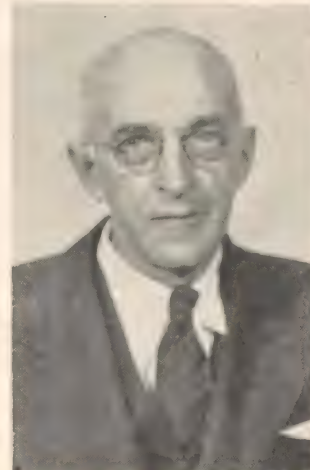
Mayor
FRED ROSE, JR.



Councilman-at-Large
HAROLD SHANNON



Councilman
ELDO BELL



Councilman
ED. E. REICHERT

OFFICIALS



Attorney
H. A. BAYOR



Fire Chief
DAN KRAFT



Chief of Police
FRANK TRAEGER



Secretary, Board of Health
DR. L. M. FRIEDRICH



City Engineer
WM. EARLE

OFFICIALS



WILLIAM KENDALL
High School Principal



HARLIE GARVER
Superintendent of Schools



BYRON MELLON
President School Board



HERBERT CARLSON
Sec'y School Board



DONALD POUND
President Park Board



CHARLES WARD
Treas. School Board



WALTER MacPHERSON
President Cemetery Board

UNDERWRITERS

LIST OF PLEDGES FOR HOBART CENTENNIAL

Mae and Edward Prusiecki	\$500.00	LoEth Style Shop	50.00
Fred Baumer	100.00	The Alice Shoppe	25.00
Carl Dollstedt	100.00	Elmer Scharbach	100.00
Louis Lindsey	100.00	Myron Peck	100.00
Paul Stark	100.00	Hobart Volunteer Fire Dept.	25.00
Joseph Mellon	100.00	American Legion Post No. 54	200.00
Ralph Rhoades	100.00	M. W. Brown	25.00
Wm. Bonath	100.00	Walter Black	50.00
Lee Roper	100.00	Main Tavern	25.00
Herman Pflughoeft	100.00	Wm. Sinclair	50.00
Byron Findling	100.00	Carl Petersen	100.00
Jack Rabe	100.00	Smith's Restaurant	25.00
Albert Verplank	100.00	Dwight Harper	25.00
Vernon Traeger	100.00	Ray Kostbade	100.00
Mitchell's	100.00	Phillips & Byall	100.00
N. C. Ehrhardt	100.00	Ross F. Trester	50.00
I. R. Small	100.00	John A. Campbell	60.00
C. Walters	100.00	Joseph Guzzo	100.00
Paul Heuring	100.00	Clarence Isakson	50.00
Lowell Langendorfer	50.00	Hobart Federal Savings & Loan	100.00
Rogers News Depot	50.00	Dell F. Beach	100.00
Wm. Jensen	50.00	Harold Tabbert	100.00
David Luckenbill	50.00	Anonymous	450.00
Walter MacPherson	25.00	Jacob Ittel	100.00
Walter Kietzman	25.00	Harlie Garver	25.00
Fred Ehlen	25.00	Walter Gernsey	100.00
Wm. Krull	25.00	A. J. Miller	100.00
Dr. L. E. Dupes	50.00	Kroger's	100.00
John Joy	50.00	Lake Co. Farm Bureau	100.00
Henry Kranz	100.00	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	100.00
Leon Gardner	100.00	Glenn's Toggery & Cleaners	50.00
Gary National Bank	200.00	Carl C. Nelson	100.00
Dr. A. E. Wiesjahn	35.00	Superior Market	25.00
Dr. K. Siegesmund	25.00	City Cab Co.	25.00
Paul Emery	100.00	Cornelius Kellen	100.00
Dr. Storer	50.00	Hobart Gazette	50.00
Dr. P. E. Altmann	25.00	Dairy Maid Shop	100.00
Dr. R. Banks	50.00	Wm. Stommel & Co., Inc.	200.00
Dr. R. Herrick	25.00	Fraternal Order of Eagles No. 2498	50.00
William Walker	25.00	Geo. Campbell	25.00
Harry Grey	100.00	Boyd Construction Co.	50.00
Leslie Storey	50.00	Lawrence Niksch	25.00
Main St. Sales & Service	50.00	The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	100.00
Mobil Tower Service	50.00	Woodruff, The Printer	25.00
West Hobart Civic Club	25.00	Manteuffel's Shoe Store	25.00
Peter S. Bates	25.00	Hobart Tribune	50.00
Abbott's Restaurant	25.00	H. & H. Royal Blue Store	100.00
Rossow's Restaurant	25.00	William Gillic	100.00
Tommy's Bar	100.00	Gary Chamber of Commerce	200.00

HOBART CENTENNIAL, Inc.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

JULY 3—THURSDAY—

- 6:00 p. m. Opening Salute—Centennial Opening—
Reviewing Stand
- 4:00 p. m. Centennial Garden Show—Masonic Tem-
ple (continuing through Saturday,
10:00 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. daily)
- 6:00 p. m. Registration of Old Timers—Centennial
Headquarters
- 6:30 p. m. Donkey Ball Game—Ball Park
- 8:30 p. m. Coronation of Queen—Pageant Grounds
- 8:30 p. m. Pageant—Pageant Grounds
Fireworks—Pageant Grounds (immedi-
ately after Pageant is over)

JULY 4—FRIDAY—

- Registration of Old Timers—Centennial
Headquarters
- 6:00 a. m. Wake Up Salute
- 9:30 a. m. Mass Flight of Planes
- 9:45 a. m. Stunt Flying
- 11:00 a. m. Parade—Parade Awards will be pre-
sented immediately after Parade at
Reviewing Stand
- 1:30 p. m. Entertainment—Cast of "The Red Mill"
- 2:00 p. m. Speaker—Reviewing Stand
Vocalist—Miss Helen Wright
- 2:30 p. m. Horse Show—Mundell Field
- 3:00 p. m. Ball Game—Hard Ball—Ball Park
- 8:30 p. m. Pageant—Pageant Grounds
Fireworks—Pageant Grounds

JULY 5—SATURDAY—

- Registration of Old Timers—Centennial
Headquarters

- 6:00 a. m. Wake Up Salute
- 9:00 a. m. Golf Tournament—Cressmore Country
Club
- 10:00 a. m. (Brothers of the Bush)—Reviewing Stand
(Sisters of the Swish)—Reviewing Stand
- 10:30 a. m. Free tickets from Airplane
- 11:00 a. m. Water Sports—Lake—Beach
- 12:30 p. m. Fire Department Water Fight—3rd St.
Midway
- 2:30 p. m. Speed Boat Races—Lake
- 3:00 p. m. Ball Game—Soft Ball—Ball Park
- 8:30 p. m. Pageant Grounds
Fireworks—Pageant Grounds
- 9:30 - 1:30 Centennial Dance — Mel Stitzel and
Orchestra—Crystal Roller Rink

JULY 6—SUNDAY—

- Registration of Old Timers—Centennial
Headquarters
- 1:00 p. m. All Hobart Picnic—Center Street
Mass Flight of Planes
- 2:00 p. m. Bait Casting Tournament—Ike's Pier
- 2:00 p. m. Horse Shoe Tournament—Lakeview
Park
- 2:30 - 4:30 Old Settlers Hospitality Tea—Unitarian
Church
- 2:30 p. m. Children's Events—3rd St. Midway
- 2:30 p. m. Ball Game—Regular—City Ball Park
- 3:00 p. m. Pushmobile Race—3rd St. Midway
- 3:20 p. m. Bicycle Race—3rd St. Midway
- 5:00 p. m. Religious Meeting—Pageant Grounds
- 8:30 p. m. Pageant—Pageant Grounds
Fireworks—Pageant Grounds

MEMBERS HOBART CENTENNIAL, Inc.

H. L. Shannon
Eugene Wise
Othniel Catt
Frank R. Ferguson
Alvin J. Lenz
Paul Heuring
L. E. Dupes
R. T. Worthington
Oscar Mason
Daniel Kraft
Roy E. Kittredge
John Sapper
William Earle
Herman Harms

Julius Larson
Alexander Seed
Lowell Langendorfer
Mrs. C. R. Bootillier
Mrs. B. L. Pio
Marjorie M. Macy
Mrs. Ross Storey
Margaret Alexander
Alvina M. Killigrew
Maran Webster
Minnie Fischer
Doroty E. Murphy
Laura E. Scott

Dorothy Mergl
H. L. Garwig
Ethel M. Garwig
Janice B. Scofield
Emil Uremovich
Mary Jane Uremovich
Margaret Sohn
Charles M. Riddle
Clare Fleck
Dorothy K. Goetzke
Mildred E. Tabbert
Byron M. Findling
Mariam J. Pleak
Ernest LePell.

THE HOBART INDIANA
CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Presents

THE MAMMOTH SPECTACLE

"A Century On Review"

A JOHN B. ROGERS PRODUCTION

Rehearsed and Staged by Lehr M. Knowles

Music by the

HOBART HIGH SCHOOL CONCERT BAND

Frederick C. Ebbs, Director

at the BRICKIE BOWL

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

JULY 3, 4, 5, 6, 1947

at 8:00 p. m.

Special lighting effects and amplification by Gary Sheet and Tin Mill of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation

PERSONNEL OF THE PAGEANT CAST

Centennial Chorus

Wilma Abel, Director

Emma Jacobson
Hazel Blair
Helen Wright
Norma Lindborg
Donna Davis
Janet Stangebye
Peter Sem
Rufus Foster
Dan Houy
Ralph Orr
Glennon Lewis
Bert Ebbs
Eldor Dewell

Narrators:

William Kendall
Ethel Ewigleben
Kitty Hanson
Cliff Hanson
Bruce Abel

Prologue

Nations (left)

1. Thelma Mullins
2. Marlene Howell
3. Shirley Fasel
4. Mary Ann Jurich
5. Carol Gilbert
6. Rosemary Yelkich

Group 1

1. Stella Miller
2. Barbara Brown
3. Dorothy Radulovic
4. Alene Thompson
5. Betty Mendenhall
6. Jo Ann Netzhammer
7. Thelma Briney

Group 2

1. Barbara Blachley*
2. Janet Harrelson
3. Ruth Williamson
4. Martha Raiza
5. Arlene Erwin
6. Dolores Stowers
7. Dorothy Bood
8. Mary Ann Ahlgrim

Group 3 (Trumpeters)

1. Marian Storey
2. Dolores Butler
3. Janice Noakes
4. Dorothy Springman
5. Jeanine Sawyer
6. Glee Hugel

Group 4

1. Edrena Paulding
2. Vivian Bray*
3. Mary Lou Springman
4. Carol Sue Geddes
5. Laura Banaski
6. Lorene Shavey
7. Dorothy Dankert
8. Eileen Shaffer

Nations (right)

1. Carleen Conway
2. Joanna Noggle
3. Beverly Hall
4. Veronica Elchoiz
5. Kay Keller
6. Jane Neff
7. Irene Peksenak

8. Patricia Killens
9. Florence Salter
10. Nancy Carlisle
11. Vivian Herring

Group 5

1. Marie Coslet
2. Alice Erwin*
3. George Springman
4. Lou Ellen Ahlgrim
5. Arlene Alexander
6. Mary Stringer
7. Lois Bemis

*Substitutes

The Indian—Episode 1

Tepee I.

Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell
Peggy Wildermuth
Tom Moore
David Bood
Mrs. Black
Mrs. Sander
Mrs. Ryan
Ray Halsted

Tepee II.

Mrs. V. Sable
Susan and Jimmy
Mrs. Don Haxton
Danny Haxton
Betty Boyd
Jr. Murphy

Tepee III.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Larson
Kenneth Black
Don Luke
Richard Rockstraw
Elsie and Sandy Larson
Lorna Simonson
James Robb
Dickey McManus
Jerome Vygrala
Tommy Sable
Rhoda Niksch
Ellen Brands
Joan and Susan Brands

Tepee IV.

Mrs. Hettia Ryan
Helen Lounsbury
Luther Larson
Eddie Bigler
Billy Woods
Red Lemmester
Mickey Ryan
George Hahn
Betty Haxton
Ruth Lemmon
Nancy Bauman
Mary Engles

Tepee V.

Mr. and Mrs. Oryn Carlisle
Norene Metzcus
Mr. and Mrs. C. Meed
Phylliss, Oryn, Jr., and
Elizabeth Carlisle
James Maletck

Tepee VI.

David Clifford
Jerry Rockstraw
Frankie Larson

Indian Chiefs

Bud McManus
Walter Isakson
Floyd Demmon
Kenneth Sothman
Victor Sable, Jr.

Traders

Ralph Kerwin
Norbert Brands
L. F. Robb
C. Jackson

EPISODE 2

Jesuit Missionaries

Father Marquette . . . John Killigrew
Father Joliet Paul Heuring
Trail Blazer Otto Kulage

Carriers:

Peter Baier
Al Bartz
Wm. Distell
Wm. Kulage
Leonard Greener

Interlude—Prisoners from Fort Dearborn Massacre

Episode 3—Preliminary Chicago Council

Episode 4—First Pioneers

Wagon 1

Mrs. Lowell Jordan
Mr. Lowell Jordan
Marilyn Jordan
David Jordan
Mrs. John W. Campbell
Arden Lee Campbell
Mrs. Herman Schavey
Mrs. Cecil Hamilton
Mrs. Robert Woods
Mr. Robert Woods
Jim Ryan
Richard Manwaring
Robert Shield

Wagon 2

Mr. L. L. Woodruff
Mrs. L. L. Woodruff
Paul Woodruff
Ellen Woodruff
Mrs. Frank Kurth
Mr. James Freeland
Mrs. James Freeland
Jimmy Freeland
Bobby Freeland
Judy Freeland
Tommy Kurth
Mrs. Alice Demmon
Mrs. Joseph Mundell
Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall

Wagon 3

Mr. Ovia A. Watson
Mrs. Ovia A. Watson
Mr. Cecil Hamilton
Mrs. Robert Ford
Betty McGivern
Miss Nancy Scofield
Peter Scofield
Mr. Milton Scofield
Mrs. H. K. Trenary
Mr. H. K. Trenary
Dorothy Van Loon
Mrs. Joseph Vargo
Joseph Vargo
Billy Noble

SQUARE DANCE INTERLUDE

Al Fasel, East 10th
Helen and Melvin Homeier
Shirley and Melvin Fasel
Leah and Elmer Cook
Adolph Leszczynski
Alice Foreman and Roland Piske
Shirley and Jerry Zelenka
Lloyd and Ila Schroeder
Betty and Francis M. Stowell

PERSONEL OF THE PAGEANT CAST-- Continued

Shirley Ready
Hal Goodwin
Sharon Carmody
Ralph E. Spoor
Sal Lines and Al Fasel
Marguerite Bender and
Fred Bender
Les and Eileen Shults
Katherine Penski
George Nemtuda

Interlude—Old Time Square Dance

Episode 5—Beginning of Hobart

George Earle Ross Trester

Eugene Fleck
Leon Mehalic
James Ewigleben
Jack Rappe
Darlene Cooper
Lorraine Diederich
Ray Moehl
Jean Diederich
Jon Ewigleben
William Krull
Charles Erwin
Robert Krull
George Babarik
Irene Schmelter
Rose Lee Ewigleben
John Zennen
Paul Bridgeman
Karen Cooper

Episode 6—An Early School

Schoolmaster Albert Moehl

George Campbell
Nancy Small
Curtis Nelson
Phillip Dupes
Carol Kramer
Tommy Ehrhardt
Monty Halsted
Jimmy Ehrhardt
Eunice Halsted
Gerald Govert
Leon Bridgeman
John Noak
Ethel Ann Babarik
Jack Graham
Carolyn Diederich
June Nagel
Elaine Govert
Valayda Noak
Victor Govert
Donald Ittel
Billy Cope

Episode 7—The Stage Coach

Dolores Distell
Renee Distell
Mary Killigrew
Ellen Thoreson
Phylliss Hansell
Dolores Turek
Jean Bieniek
Lottie Krawczyk
Joan Mack
Daniel Kasper
Diana Kasper
Josephine J. Kasper
Josephine M. Kasper
Robert Wilson
Helen Wilson
Mary Smith
Helen Binder
Georgiadean Smith
Marcella Kipper
Laura Kipper
Rose Torin
Helen O'Hara
Leon Mehalic
Jimmy Nichols

Virginia Nichols
Jessie Southard
Charles L. Southard
Paul E. James
Gertrude Sampson
Ronald Sampson
Edward Burke
Elizabeth Burke
Tommy Burke
Kay Burke
Mrs. J. Madajczyk
John Madajczyk
Edwin Madajczyk
Jerry Madajczyk
Hulda C. Neff
Harriett Ferguson
Mrs. Wallie Truitt
Howard Hansell
John O'Hara
Mickey Hagerty
Corky Hagerty
Ross Trester
Dorothy Murphy
Robert Hecht
Floyd Harrigan
Goldenia Harrigan
Stella Garber
Patricia O'Hara
Weldon Davis
James Davis
James H. Sherborne

Episode 8—The Coming of the Railroad

Charles W. Southard
John A. Bell
Jarque Distell
Emil Sampson
Ten Boys
Ten Girls

Episode 9—The Storm Clouds of Civil War

Esther Boldt
Helen Pike
Mrs. Wm. Fleck
Lillian Rosenbaum
Deborah Dorman
Betty Gerlach
Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith
Mr. and Mrs. Bood
Evelyn Lindborg
Donna Lindborg
Norma Lindborg
Bonnie Lindborg
Hulda Neff
Mrs. H. J. Kranz
Mrs. George Gerlach
Carol Schavey
Margaret Pearson
Joan Nelson
Mardell Pierce
Vivian Belkow
Cathryn Wehner
F. J. Scriva
Lenny Fasel
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hurst
Ross Storey
Bob Burg
Warren Lindborg
Tony Seed
Wilburt Conley
Ed Edstrom
Milton Coats
Joe Garber
P. Dodson

Interlude—A Last Farewell Social Gathering for the Young Men

Episode 10—An Early Church

EPISODE 11—THE CLEVELAND-HARRISON CAMPAIGN

Mr. and Mrs. George Babarik
Mr. and Mrs. James Blaimire

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Conley
Mr. and Mrs. Dale Robinson
Mr. and Mrs. A. Ehrhardt
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ewigleben
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Haxton
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kietzman
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schavey
Mr. and Mrs. John Sapper, Jr.
(One of the bustle girls)

Mary Sullivan
Mr. Clifford Sherrard
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Belkow
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bridgeman
Mr. and Mrs. Steven J. Carick
Mr. and Mrs. George Dommer
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Ewigleben
Mr. and Mrs. Marcene Haxton
Mr. and Mrs. Veal Hansell
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lundhal
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schavey
Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Vaigt
Miss Stella Kielman

Episode 12—The Brickyard

Episode 13—A Fourth of July Celebration

Mrs. Melvin Alexander
Mrs. Virgil Baer
Mrs. Paul Cherock
Mrs. N. C. Ellenberger
(Mrs. Fannie Werner, Ch.)
Mrs. N. C. Ehrhardt
Mrs. George Gerlach
Mrs. Walter Gernsey
Mrs. Victor Hellstrom
Mrs. J. W. Hagerty
Mrs. H. C. Johnson
Mrs. Martin Kopeyn
Mrs. William Krull
Mrs. Walter Moffett
Mrs. J. D. Plummer
Mrs. Esther Robinson
Miss Clara Fleck
Mrs. Glenn Wall
Mrs. A. A. Anderson
(Mrs. W. B. Owen, Speaker)
Mrs. L. D. Blair
Mrs. J. A. Campbell
Mrs. William Crites
Mrs. G. A. Fowble
Mrs. Harold Bouck
Mrs. H. Garmon
Mrs. D. K. Hunsicker
Mrs. John K. Jones
Mrs. Guy V. Keller (Rev. Shearer)
Mrs. Henry J. Kranz
Mrs. L. R. McBride
Mrs. Lenis Peck
Mrs. Emil Scharbach
Mrs. Clarence Price
Mrs. Roy Olson
Armond Wichman
Peter Matis
Opha Bland
Dale Robinson
Stanley Tiffany
Ovia A. Watson
Clifford Sherrard
Ed Burke

Interlude—The Auto Age Comes In

Episode 14—City Government Formed

Episode 15—The Hobart Band, Then and Now

Episode 16—Conflict (The Two World Wars)

GRAND FINALE

TABLEAU—Vision of the Future



7

AD-CRAFT PRINTERS GARY, INDIANA